

R THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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No. 27

The New Term

Best Opening in Berea's History

The Winter Term opened Wednesday.

There were more than 700 students registered the day before.

The procession at the early hour of 7:30 was a full one and greatly enjoyed.

The business of Registration, which is like organizing an army in three days, was most skillfully managed. The new facilities made

possible a great many pleasant changes.

Students are still arriving in large numbers, and special efforts will be made to provide for those who are kept away by the necessity of finishing out their school teaching.

Each night this week there is a free Band Concert, stereopticon exhibit or other entertainment for the new students.

WORLD NEWS

Mexican Conditions.

President Huerta has made the statement that he would resign the presidency at the end of the year and take field against the rebels in person. In that case, the Minister of Justice will become the President of Mexico. The increased impoverishment of the nation and the increase of rebel bands have reduced the government to a desperate condition.

On the government pay day, employees received their payment with but little delay, but it is not expected that another loan can be secured.

The drastic measure of confiscating private property has been discussed in the Cabinet. It is denied that supplies of ammunition are about exhausted.

The banking situation is decidedly unsatisfactory. State bank bills are not accepted and some of the important banks are subjected to a run.

Spain and Japan Protest.

A wide awake farmer who is looking out for the best interests of his business can make next week the most profitable one of the year by spending several days of it at the Annual Farmers' Meeting at the State Experiment Station at Lexington.

There will be demonstrations and speaking of the highest order on subjects and dates as follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 6—Swine, Dairy cattle.

Wednesday, Jan. 7—Corn Day, Horses.

Thursday, Jan. 8—Fruit Growing, Sheep.

Friday, Jan. 9—Bee keeping, Poultry Show.

Saturday, Jan. 10—Beef cattle.

Reduced rates are offered on all railroads. Plan to go.

PAGE SEVEN

Four columns of this page are especially for the mothers and young people. We hope to print here things which will be of peculiar interest and help to women, and we invite suggestions from our readers. This week there is a little verse of trust, two good recipes from a friend; extracts from an article in the Farm and Fireside concerning the fatal results of gossip; and the experiences of one woman in learning from her baby how to live more sensibly.

On this page are verses and a short story for the little ones about a visit which a country mouse made to a town mouse.

Here also are bright ideas for boys, together with riddles and games.

CONTENTS THIS ISSUE.

PAGE 1. Editorials—New Students and Old.

Help the New Year Resolvers; A Bank for Wisdom; What "Votes for Women" Means.

PAGE 2. Why He Failed as a Leader, A Few Little Smiles.

Woman Outwits a Robber.

Sermon—Man's Thoughts vs. God's Thoughts.

PAGE 3. Mountain Agriculture—Care of Stock; Value of Manure. Former Gov. R. B. Glenn's Reason for Total Abstinence.

The Largest Waterwheel.

Sunday School Lesson—"Jesus and the Children."

PAGE 4. Local News. College Items.

PAGE 6. Continued Story. Short Story—Price of a Gown.

PAGE 7. A Corner for Women. For the Young Folks. Berea's Six Doors.

PAGE 8. Eastern Kentucky News. The Miracle of Rowan County. Poem—Success. Cincinnati Markets.

New Students and Old!

Berea welcomes the students! Here come those who have just been home for Christmas, and those who have been out thru the fall term to teach, and some who have been gone one or two years to earn money. We are glad to see you, every one!

And we bless the new faces! Here are those who are in Berea for the first time, to whom all is new and strange. We are glad to see you, and can tell you that in the course of a few weeks you will have more friends in Berea than in any other place on earth!

Help the New Year Resolvers!

Thousands of people are earnestly setting out to live better lives in the New Year! God cheer the men who "quit off" from one or another bad habit. Heaven help each soul that sets out to cultivate new virtues!

Now a word to you who do not make good resolutions. Will you try to trip and hinder those who do make them?

Just as surely as there is a blessing for those "who turn many to righteousness," there is a curse for those "who cause any weak one to stumble."

A Bank for Wisdom

A good many people know enough to save their money.

Very few people know enough to save their stores of wisdom.

"What is the best way of doing this or that?" "I did know, but I have forgotten."

The Citizen offers a new premium—"The Every Day File," which is a bank for storing up newspaper clippings, and notes, and all kinds of scraps of knowledge that are sure to "come handy" some day. Begin the New Year by a plan for putting away the wisdom and joy and experience that comes into your hands so that you will have it to use in time of need. Have a bank for wisdom! (See page 8.)

What "Votes for Women" Means

Great Spokesman of the Suffragists Says They Intend to Change the Nature of Women. Home Life He Calls Slavery. Girls Must Be Brought Up to be Exactly Like Men. Women Will Fight, Smoke, and Vote Together till they Capture Half the Offices.

Most men and women have a strong instinct against women's becoming men.

Yet many of the objections to woman suffrage are without foundation. Women are good enough to vote, and smart enough to vote.

But our antipathy to women's voting rests on the deep knowledge that humanity is better off with a division of duties—men for her side and man for his side with kindly overlappings in emergencies. Civilization rests on the home.

The advocates of suffrage often fail to see how far their ideas would carry them.

The Atlantic Monthly for December contains an article by the chief authority for the "Votes for Women" people in which he sets forth the full consequences of woman suffrage, and all thoughtful men and women should ponder his words.

W. L. GEORGE IN "THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY" FOR DECEMBER

The Feminist propaganda—which is bigger than the Suffrage agitation—rests upon a revolutionary biological principle. Substantially, the Feminists argue that there are no men and that there are no women; there are only sexual majorities. To put the matter less obscurely, the Feminists base themselves on Weininger's theory, according to which the male principle may be found in woman, and the female principle in man. It follows that they recognize no masculine or feminine 'spheres,' and that they propose to identify absolutely the conditions of the sexes.

Now there are two kinds of people who labor under illusions as regards the Feminist movement, its opponents and its supporters: both sides tend to limit the area of its influence; in a few cases does either realize the movement as revolutionary. The methods are to have revolutionary results, are destined to be revolutionary; as a convinced but cautious Feminist, I do not think it honest or advisable to conceal this fact. I have myself been charged by a very well-known English author (whose name I may not give, as the charge was contained in a private letter) with having 'let the cat out of the bag' in my little book, *Woman and To-morrow*. Well, I do not think it right that the cat should be kept in the bag. Feminists should not want to triumph by fraud. As promoters of a sex war, they should not hesitate to declare it, and I have little sympathy with the pretenses of those who contend that one may alter everything while leaving everything unaltered.

An essential difference between 'Feminism' and 'Suffragism' is that the Suffrage is but part of the greater propaganda; while Suffragism

wishes to remove an inequality, Feminism purports to alter radically the mental attitudes of men and women. The sexes are to be induced to recognize each other's status, and to bring this recognition to such a point that equality will not even be challenged. Thus Feminists are interested rather in ideas than in facts; if, for instance, they wish to make accessible to women the profession of barrister, it is not because they wish women to practice as barristers, but because they want men to view without surprise the fact that women may be barristers. And they have no use for knightliness and chivalry.

The word 'inferior' at once arouses comment for here the Feminist often distinguishes himself from the Suffragist. He frequently accepts woman's present inferiority, but he believes this inferiority to be transient, not permanent. He considers that by removing the handicaps imposed upon women, they will be able to win an adequate proportion of races. His case against the treatment of women covers every form of human relation: the arts, the home, the trades, and marriage. In every one of these directions he proposes to make revolutionary changes.

The question of the arts need not long detain us. It is perfectly clear that woman has had in the past neither the necessary artistic training, nor the necessary atmosphere of encouragement; that families have been reluctant to spend money on their daughter's music, her painting, her literary education, with the lavishness demanded of them by their son's professional or business career. Feminists believe that when men and women have been leveled, this state of things will cease to prevail.

In the trades, English Feminists

(Continued on page Five)

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Calumet's Calamity.

Seventy-two bodies, including those of forty-four children were carried thru the streets of Calumet, down the country highway and buried in a snow covered cemetery at Calumet. Thousands of miners followed in the procession. Such were the sad results of the panic started by a false alarm of fire in a place of amusement.

Investigate the Copper Mines.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has applied to Congress to investigate conditions in the copper country of Michigan. The resolutions charged that Houghton county is governed by gunmen who are under orders of mine owners. The labor forces proposed to enter on a strike.

Student Volunteer Convention.

Kansas City, Missouri, embraces about 5,000 college students from 800 Universities and Colleges this week, to attend the Great Volunteer Convention. In addition, delegates will be present from fifteen foreign nations. There will be 150 Chinese students. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, is one of the speakers. The president of the Student Volunteers Movement is Dr. John R. Mott, who recently declined President Wilson's offer to make him Minister to China.

He Flies Upside Down.

At Fresno, California, Beachy, the aviator, flew his machine upside down for an eighth of a mile, besides looping the loop several times.

Birthday of the President.

President Wilson was 57 years old on the 28th day of December. He received congratulations, letters and telegrams from all parts of the country. He is having a splendid rest and the effect upon his health is marked. He has won new honors for himself as a fire-fighter. While passing on the road with his automobile, he discovered flames issuing from the roof of a nearby house. Stopping his machine, he notified the people of the danger they were in and set the men who were with him at the task of extinguishing the fire which had not gained great headway.

Mrs. Young Again Superintendent.

As a result of the indignant protest of the women, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young is again Superintendent of the schools in Chicago, she has been reinstated and is again at her desk. Men favorable to her ideas have been appointed to fill vacancies on the Board of Education occupied by the ones who were opposed to her efforts to keep her schools out of politics.

Cheap Beef From the South.

George Rumold, chief of the National Convention of the Manufacturers, declares that the South can raise beef at less than five cents a pound. There is no doubt, he believes, that the supply of beef from the South will greatly reduce prices in the near future.

Severe Gale on New Jersey Coast.

A tremendous gale and high tide on the Jersey coast has caused much damage. Many of the fisher's homes were carried away and ruined. Several barges went astray and many sailors were lost. Millions of rats were driven out of their hiding places along the shores of Brooklyn. Money is being raised to supply the needs of the suffering.

Lives Lost in Storm.

Two men drowned in the East River and ten men, the crews of two barges wrecked on the New Jersey coast, lost at sea, is the cost in human lives of the storm which swept over the coast of New Jersey. The damage done to property is estimated at \$1,000,000 most of it borne by the northern coast.

Parcel Post Success.

The first year of parcel post ends January 1st at midnight. Unofficial estimates assert that \$36,000,000 has been made during this first year of operation. The success of Uncle Sam's "Baby express" has far exceeded the expectations of post office officials.

Hundreds Seek Employment.

San Francisco is facing a critical situation due to the fact that hundreds of men are flocking to the city to seek employment. Nearly 4,000 arrived on Sunday. The city funds for feeding the unemployed are exhausted, and work can be furnished to only a limited number. The influx is due to a report that the city would provide work for the unemployed at \$1.50 for four hours work.

Law to Make California Dry.

Petitions containing 41,045 names (Continued on page Eight.)

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

No Injunction for Railroads.

Judge A. M. J. Cochran of the Federal Court at Mayville ordered that the Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad pay taxes on an additional assessment of \$2,000,000 before he will grant an injunction against the State Board of Valuation. He also ordered the C. & O. to pay taxes on an additional assessment of \$5,000,000 before he would grant a temporary injunction. This is more than an increase of \$35,000 paid into the State Treasury besides what the counties and other taxing districts will receive as a result of the litigation of the railroads. The State has collected \$55,000 additional from the Louisville & Nashville road, \$33,047.91 from the Illinois Central, \$3,870.31 from the Union Light, Heat & Power Company, making a total additional collections of \$126,917.25.

Death of Colonel R. M. Kelly.
Col. Robert M. Kelly, a war veteran and for many years editor of the Louisville Commercial and a well known resident of that city, died on Saturday morning. He never recovered from the shock of the death of his son who was killed while operating an army air ship in California on November 24th. His fine personality gave character to the Republican party. He was an able and forceful writer, and the influence was strongly felt in Louisville and vicinity.

Outlaws Cornered.
The Hendrickson gang was cornered in the mine by Sheriff's posse and troops, who are ready for a long watch. Bonfires blazed at the entrance to the old abandoned mine between Pineville and Elys. These entrances were occupied by officers of the law with hundreds of people as spectators on the hill around. A pitched battle is momentarily expected with the outlaws who number about twenty. The trouble began with the murder of Thos. Miller, last Wednesday. The present plan is to starve the men out. As there are six entrances to the mine, they stand some chance of escaping.

Jews Celebrate Christmas.
Rabbi Mueller of Louisville speaking on the celebration of Christmas by Jews, says that these people are making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world. The topic of his discourse was "Confidence in Our Religion." The Rabbi must have respect for other religions, although the Jewish says the Jews should have no confidence in their own religion. The celebration of Christmas, while permissible for Christians, does not belong to Jews.

Western Union Injunction.
Judge Evans in the Federal Court, Saturday, granted an extension to the temporary injunction restraining the Louisville & Nashville railroad from interfering with the Western Union Telegraph Company in the use of its poles and wires along the road of its defendant. The injunction granted the proceedings for six months pending action of the Courts.

Kentucky Press Association Meets.
The mid-week Association of the Kentucky Press Association meets this week at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington. Large numbers of the members of the Kentucky Press are expected to be present. An important session is in prospect.

State Militia.
Congress has appropriated \$5,000,000 among the different states for the improvement of the militia.

Before receiving Federal aid, however, the militia must come up to army standards and this means a complete reorganization of our present system.

This aid is given in order to increase the number and efficiency of the state militia.

No Marriages By Magistrates.
The newly elected judge of Campbell County announces that he will not empower any magistrates or justices of the peace to perform marriage ceremonies.

He states that formerly agents had acted as "touts" to persuade couples to marry before certain magistrates. The scheme was purely commercial and Judge Boltz hopes to end the system.

Meeting of Kentucky Press Association.
The Kentucky Press Association closed its mid-winter meeting Wednesday after a very successful and enthusiastic session. Large numbers of the Kentucky Press were present.

Berea's Winter Term---5 Great Departments---Has Begun---Hurry Up!

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

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W.M. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

RUTH McFALL, Office Editor

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Whiskey Advertisements!

No Immodest News Items!

WHY HE FAILED AS A LEADER.

His mind was not trained to grasp great subjects, to generalize, to make combinations.

He was not self-reliant, did not depend upon his own judgment; leaned upon others; and was always seeking other people's opinion and advice.

He lacked courage, energy, boldness.

He was not resourceful or inventive.

He could not multiply himself in others.

He did not carry the air of a conqueror. He did not radiate the power of a leader.

There was no power back of his eye to make men obey him.

He could not handle men.

He antagonized people.

He did not believe in himself.

He tried to substitute "gall" for ability.

He did not know men.

He could not use other people's brains.

He could not project himself into his lieutenants; he wanted to do everything himself.

He did not inspire confidence in others because his faith in himself was not strong enough.

He communicated his doubts and his fears to others.

He could not cover up his weak points.

He did not know that to reveal his own weakness was fatal to the confidence of others.—Selected.

THE FARMER WHO IS SELFISH WITH HIS WIFE.

"The farmer is ever ready to howl about oppression; but what would he think if when tired out with his day's work and his own plans made, the wife should force him to make ice-cream or go ten miles for lemons to make lemonade? This is just the sort of thing a man demands of his wife.

"On Sundays he will invite people home from church with hearty good will and the women-folk, tired out with the week's work, must turn to and prepare dainty meals, most likely for tedious and unthankful company. I have known farmers' wives to have to work like slaves all day Sunday for twenty callers, use the last scrap of food and miss the church service on which they had counted. And not a visitor lifted a finger to help! Mine is an established rule: A plain substantial breakfast of fish, fried chicken, some cereal food or some-lunch, and at supper either leftover bits or something easily prepared. So there is no great labor over the noon meal, but the visitor must take 'pot-luck.'—Farm and Fireside.

Bullets From Above.

A scientist has drawn attention to a fact about aerial warfare that nobody seems to have thought of before. It is that if an army flies at an aeroplane overhead it is shooting at itself. The reason is that when anything is thrown up perpendicularly into the air it comes down with exactly the same speed and force with which it went up. A bullet leaves the muzzle of the rifle with tremendous force. A mile or so up the force becomes exhausted, the bullet slows, stops for a moment and then starts falling, gathering pace as it falls, till by the time it has reached the earth again it is traveling at exactly the same speed at which it started.—Pearson's Weekly.

Too Good a Chance to Miss.

He indignantly: They have put us in a back pew this morning. Why, I wonder? She calmly: They probably noticed that I wore a dowdy hat and that I shouldn't care to have it seen.—Exchange.



THE DIFFERENCE.

A new book on Cecil Rhodes gives an excuse for a story about him which may be new to England. Rhodes' masterfulness and sense of importance met with little opposition, as a rule, but a little German clerk in the Transvaal government office at Johannesburg before the war once taught him a lesson.

"Please attend to me at once," thundered the Colossus. "I can't wait."

"When your turn comes, mister," replied the clerk.

"Confound you, man, don't you know who I am?" asked Rhodes.

"Oh, yes, I know you; but don't worry about me," was the clerk's unrefined reply.

"If you were in Capetown I'd have you discharged at once," roared the great man.

"Yes," said the clerk, very coolly, "I've heard they discharge people in Capetown for doing their duty. But this isn't Capetown—this is a republic."—Manchester Guardian.

Suspicious.

"Why do you advise me not to marry a girl younger than myself; you did it?"

"I know it."

"Well then—"

"And day before yesterday I read to her the story of a man who died from ptomaine poisoning contracted while eating oysters—"

"I don't see—"

"And yesterday she served me with oysters for dinner."

Where Lights Are Low.

Marcella—Does the flicker of motion pictures bother your eyes?

Waverly—I have never noticed.

"But you go into a picture theater every day, you tell me."

"So I do."

"And you have never noticed the flicker?"

"No; you see I don't even see the pictures. I go in there to take a nap."

HAD HIM RIGHT.



A Simple Question.

"Is that hat the latest style?" asked Mrs. Nocash.

"The dernier cri, madame," answered the milliner.

"Well, you needn't try to avoid telling a falsehood by jabbering in a foreign language. What I want to know is whether or not this hat is the latest thing out?"

"Yessum, it is," answered the milliner, who was really born in Koko-komo and only pretended to be French for professional reasons.

Quite Dangerous Enough.

Stapleton—That man Mildway is a good deal of a milk sop; spends his vacations botanizing and that sort of thing. Now, I like a spice of danger in my amusement.

Caldecott—Well, you and your football are not in it with Mildway when it comes to danger. He discovers new varieties of mushrooms and eats them. Puck.

NO REAL POET EVER DID.



"Why, yes, he considers himself a real poet."

"I'm sure he isn't."

"Why?"

"Because he gets a regular income from it."

Fitting.

A couple there, where each can fit. The other's needs enough; For she has bought a motor car, And he knows how to "shuff."

Could Take Any Sort of Chance.
He came home proudly and announced that he had insured his life for \$20,000.

"You are so kind and thoughtful, dearest," she said, sweetly. "I'll never say another word against your getting a motorcycle."

Clothes and the Man.

"The clothes do not make the man," said the ready made philosopher.

"No," replied the motorist; "and yet a man in a policeman's uniform does seem different, some way."

We Have Some Friends, Too.
"It looks like a long, dull winter."

"What's the matter?"

"Five of my friends spent the summer in Europe and will want to tell me all about it."

A Detroit Bull.
Did you ever get an anonymous letter?

"Oh, my yes, lots of them. Some of them signed by the best people in town, too."

The Artful Widow.

Mother—Tom, my dear boy, how could you go and get engaged to that young widow without my consent?

Tom—Don't know, mother. I guess I did it without my own consent, too.

WOMAN AGENT OUT-ARGUES A ROBBER

Ticket Seller Refuses Demands of Holdup Man Who Threatens Her Life.

CALLED THE POLICE

While the Argument Progressed She Calmly Sold Tickets to a Score of Passengers Who Entered the Station, Keeping Nerve to End.

Chicago.—For half an hour the other day Miss Elizabeth Lilley argued with a robber not to kill her.

While the argument progressed she calmly sold tickets to a score of passengers who entered the East Thirty-first street station of the Illinois Central railroad.

Miss Lilley won the argument, the holdup man departed without the money from her cash drawer and without shooting her.

The robber appeared at Miss Lilley's window and pointed a revolver at her.

"Come across with that money or I'll shoot your head off," he commanded.

"Please don't shoot me," pleaded Miss Lilley.

"Well, give me the money, then."

Two men came into the station at this point and bought tickets, the robber concealing his weapon after whispering to Miss Lilley that he would kill her if she signaled to the patrons that her life was in danger.

"Now, come across!" the man demanded when the coast was clear. Miss Lilley tossed him \$2.25 in silver. He threw it on the floor in disgust and flourished his revolver menacingly.

"Give me those bills. I know you have got a lot of them. Hurry or I'll shoot you. I mean what I say."

"If you shoot me you will hang for it," the young woman argued. "You can't have the money. It doesn't belong to me."

So the argument proceeded, the robber becoming more and more enraged and the young woman more and more insistent. Several times they were interrupted by patrons entering and buying tickets.

"You can't have the money and if you shoot me you will be caught, for there are hundreds of people around here," Miss Lilley finally said. The robber, convinced, pocketed his r-



Now, Come Across!

volver and walked out. As soon as he was gone Miss Lilley called up the police, but by the time they arrived the disappointed holdup man had disappeared.

"I don't know how I managed to keep from screaming," Miss Lilley said later at her home at 5021 Lake Park avenue. "I just knew I had to keep my nerve, I guess."

RATS HOLD SWAY ON ISLAND

Entire Population Is Threatened With Extinction—Rodents Even Attack Cattle.

Tokio.—The entire population of the small island of Nakashima of the Ten Islands group in southern Japan has been threatened with extermination by a veritable plague of rats.

Nakashima is inhabited by a dozen families, all engaged in agriculture. The rodents increased there at such an enormous rate that they absolutely took possession of the island, ravaging the farms and devastating the crops, and actually attacking cattle and other live stock.

The inhabitants killed or captured 5,000 of them, but not before they had lost all their provisions. The authorities were forced to save them from starvation. Meantime a campaign was organized from without to exterminate the rodents. This was a difficult matter, as they had burrowed retreats in all parts of the island.

Oversize of Peanuts Fatal.

Greene, Me.—William Philbrook, a farmer and prominent citizen of this town, dropped dead on a street in Lewiston, from acute indigestion brought on by eating peanuts while attending a football game.

USE EMPTY COFFIN AS LIFE PRESERVER

Man's Thoughts VS. God's Thoughts

Morgue Keeper and Boy Struggling in Strong River Current Saved From Drowning.

By REV. J. H. RALSTON

Secretary of Correspondence Department
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT.—Is. 55:7—"Let the unrighteous man forsake his thoughts." This appeal seems strange, for Christianity insists on its rationality, and rationality implies thinking. God says, "Come, let us reason together, though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow, though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool." Jesus asked the question, what think ye of Christ? There must be some reconciliation between this claim of reason and the text.

In the first place we must have in mind the person receiving the appeal—he is unrighteous. He may be contrasted with the wicked man referred to in the same verse, but the matter of his unrighteousness, or unregenerateness is the thing now to be held in mind. Then we must consider the sphere of thought. The man is not asked to forsake all his thinking, for in some things his thoughts are correct, indeed, more correct than those of the righteous man. Those things belong to the unregenerate state and he thinks rightly on them. Ministers sometimes preach to their congregations on subjects that are not spiritual, and many that are in the pews know far more about the subject than the preacher, and often smile at his ignorance. The unrighteous man thinks quite properly on finance, commerce and politics, but when it comes to spiritual things he is out of his realm. Here the person who may be of very limited intellectual attainments may be his instructor. The African or Korean may know far more of spiritual things, because born again, than the educated European. Thus we find that the appeal is to the unrighteous person, and the sphere of thought is the spiritual. Here is where the unrighteous man is asked not to think. And why?

The words of the lord, "My thoughts are not your thoughts" imply that there is some unfavorable comparison between the thoughts of the lord and those of unregenerate man. God's thoughts are certainly always right. If this be true, man's thoughts are certainly wrong. When man stands naked before God this fact will be demonstrated to the confusion of multitudes.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Prof. Frank S. Montgomery, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

CARE OF STOCK—VALUE OF MANURE

Have all your livestock sufficient shed room to comfortably house them this stormy weather? Have you built that shed of poles covered with corn fodder described in these columns three weeks ago? Open sheds are sufficient shelter for sheep and for cattle that are being fattened, but the calves, milk cows, and hogs need more than simply a wind break and roof to keep off rain and snow for profitable management.

Value of Shelter.

Careful investigations have been made on the value of shelter, and I quote the account of one experiment from Prof. Henry's book on "Feeds and Feeding":

"At the Indiana Station, Plumb tested the value of shelter with six grade cows divided into two lots of three each, the lots being as nearly equal in all respects as possible. One lot was housed in the stable except on pleasant days, when an hour's exercise was allowed. On disagreeable days they were turned out to drink and immediately returned to their stalls.

The lot subjected to exposure was turned into the yard at 8:00 a.m. regardless of the weather and returned to the barn at 4:00 p.m. In a protected corner of the barnyard was an open shed furnishing shelter, and under this the mid-day feed of hay was given. Evidently the cows most exposed were even then under more comfortable conditions than are cows on many dairy farms at the north during winter.

The trial lasted 48 days, during which time the exposed cows ate 512 pounds less hay, but 388 pounds more corn meal and 368 pounds more bran than the housed lot. Despite the extra feed they shrank 33 pounds in weight while the sheltered lot gained 213 pounds and gave 161 pounds more milk.

Plumb, summarizing the result, gives the following financial statement:

Saving in cost of feed eaten.....	4.23
Value of extra milk, 161 lb.....	2.79
Value of 33 pounds gain at 2.5c per pound.....	85.77

Amount saved by sheltering three cows 48 days..... \$12.73
Amount saved by sheltering one cow 48 days..... 4.26

These figures should set every farmer to thinking. If you have only one cow and no pigs or calves the \$10 you could save by good shelter would pay 10 per cent interest on \$400 put into a good warm stable. If you have three cows and an equal value of young cattle and hogs, the \$60 saved would pay 10 per cent interest on a \$600 barn. And we are not now counting the saving to feed stuffs, hay, fodder, etc., and to im-

pements by keeping them carefully housed.

Saving the Manure

Another important factor that we must consider right here is the saving of manure. We all have heard and some are beginning to act as though they believed that commercial fertilizer alone will ruin our land. We are beginning to understand that when we raise a 30 bushel crop of corn on a field and haul it all off we are taking at least \$15.00 worth of fertility at commercial fertilizer prices from every acre of the field and we buy say \$2.50 worth of fertilizer per acre to make the crop.

If you save all the manure carefully you can return about 75 per cent to 80 per cent of the crop value to the field. Suppose you save 80 per cent of the \$15.00 which is \$12.00. Add your \$2.50 for fertilizer to this and you have only \$14.50—\$5.00 gone. Do you see how important it is to save manure carefully if you want to maintain your fertility?

A few weeks ago an article in these columns gave the value of manure from a 1,000 pound cow as \$29.27 per year. A good barn will enable you to save at the very least \$10 of this value that would otherwise be a total loss to you. So go back to our figures on saving of feed and milk by shelter and add up and you will see it would pay you to put \$200 into a barn for one cow, and it would pay you to put \$1,200 into a barn for three cows and an equal value of young stock and hogs.

Perhaps you doubt this. I do not say you must put this much money into barns, but I do say you can make money at it. But I will say that with \$800 to \$1,200 and pay yourself liberally out of it for the work you yourself do, you can build a good bank barn after the Pennsylvania Dutch style that will scarcely freeze in the lower stables during zero weather, and build it large enough to shelter half a dozen cows comfortably and all your other stock as well, besides all your machinery, grain, hay, etc. If you are interested come and see me or write me about it.

Did you notice that big turkey leg-bone and wish-bone in Early's store window for several days after Christmas with this legend: "I did. Did you? Dec. 25, 1913?" If you watch your business on the farm as closely as Mrs. Early watches hers in the store it will be much easier for you to have a fine turkey every Thanksgiving and every Christmas than for the merchants. And the most good place to begin to practice good business methods on the farm is to build good barns and other shelter for all the stock and save every bit of the manure by keeping it under cover until spread over the field where needed.

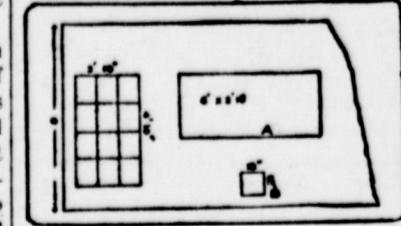
FARMER'S HEN HOUSE

One Illustrated Used for Years With Much Success.

Building Will Accommodate About 140 Hens and Is Really Built In 12-Foot Sections — Covered With Roofing Paper.

The accompanying illustrations show a practical farmer's hen house which has been in use with good success for two or three years, writes R. R. Scoum of New York in the National Stockman and Farmer. The house is 12 feet by 48 feet and will accommodate about 140 hens. It is really built in 12-foot sections, or at least the arrangement is repeated in each 12 feet, that is to say each 12 feet has a window and an opening in the front.

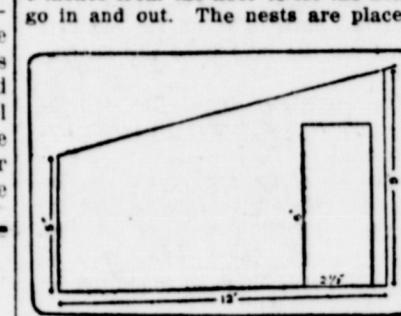
The entire framework is of 2x4 stuff except the front and back sills, which are composed of two 2x6 pieces laid one on top of the other. Each end floor joist is two 2x4 pieces laid one on top of the other. The joists are 20 inches apart from center. The raft



ers are 30 inches apart. The whole building should be set about 18 inches from the ground on 16 cement or wooden supports. The walls and floor are made of 4-inch and 5-inch hard pine matched stuff. The roof is 12-inch boards planed on the outside surfaces but unmatch. They are covered with a prepared roofing paper which is carried down the back of the house.

The window is made of two ordinary window sash nailed together by means of strips along the sides. The storm sash thus made is hinged at the side and opens like a door. It is a great convenience when cleaning the house. The openings in the front of the house are covered on the outside with fine mesh wire netting. On the inside each is fitted with a muslin-covered frame hinged so that it can be made to close the opening at will. The opening is not closed except on cold nights and especially stormy days.

A dropping board three feet wide runs along the back of the house, two feet six inches from the floor for its entire length. Three feet of the dropping board in each 12 feet is taken up by a coop for confining broody hens. In the front and back walls of each 12 feet are openings a foot square and 6 inches from the floor to let the hens go in and out. The nests are placed



against the back wall over the dropping boards. They could be placed under the dropping boards by raising the latter. Ordinary galvanized pails are used for the drinking water and home-made hoppers for the ground feed.

As stated before, this house has been very successful despite the fact that Leghorns are kept in it and the winters since it was built have been severe. Muslin curtains are arranged so that they can be dropped down in front of the roosts on very cold nights. This house was built for less than \$150 including the cost of some hired labor.

Small Stock Fattening.

That chickens intended for market should be divided into small flocks and should be fed heavily on fattening feeds while giving them range in a small grass enclosure is the belief of Prof. James G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. It has been found that as a rule the average farmer pays little or no attention to the fattening of his market fowls, taking them to market directly from the range.

A mixture of four parts of ground corn and one part of wheat bran mixed with enough sour skim milk to make it crumbly moist is the ration according to Professor Halpin, who recommends that they be fed only such quantities of feed as they will clean up in twenty minutes.

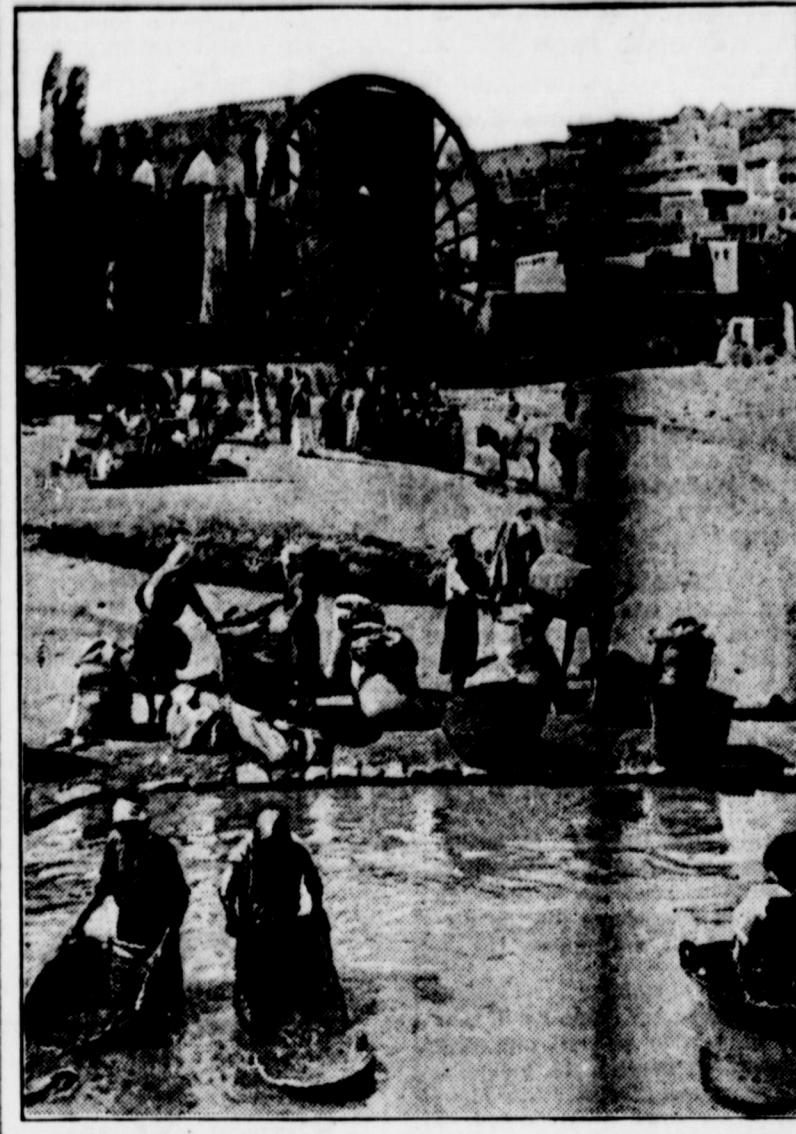
Rye a Poor Ration.

Rye is the poorest of poultry grains. Corn and buckwheat should be fed sparingly, as they are very fattening. Wheat leads as a well balanced food, and barley is a close second. Feeding too much buckwheat has a tendency to produce a white skin and light colored yolks in eggs.

Corrects Bowel Trouble.
A few drops of spirits of camphor in the drinking water will often correct slight bowel trouble in old and young birds.

DR. WILEY.

The Largest Water Wheel



Hama, in northern Syria, is justly famous for its huge water wheels. The city lies some 110 miles northeast of Damascus on the River Orontes, and upon its banks are four huge water wheels used for drawing up the water for irrigation purposes and also for supplying the town. The wheels are driven by the flow of the river on what is known as the undershot principle; that is to say, the wheel is moved by water passing beneath it. The largest—that shown in the illustration—has a diameter of 75 feet. (The great Laxey wheel, which drains the Manx lead mines, is 72½ feet in diameter.) Around the outer rim of this Syrian wheel are the buckets which raise the water to be deposited in the aqueduct at the top. It is undoubtedly the largest water-lifting wheel in existence and, like the others, is built of wood with an axle of iron. In winter and during early spring the flow of the stream is partially blocked to reduce the rapidity of the revolutions, but on no account are the wheels ever actually stopped. Their creaking is incessant, day and night, year in, year out.

Pangolin From West Africa



A specimen of the remarkable pangolin, the first of its kind to be seen in England since 1877, has just arrived at the Zoo. A native of West Africa, in a wild state the animal feeds entirely upon ants, but during its journey to London it partook of chopped goat's flesh and condensed milk. From head to tail it is covered with scaly armour.

HOG IS ECONOMICAL ANIMAL

Fifty-Two Per Cent. of Food Eaten by Pig Goes to Make Growth—Figures Obtained by Experts.

The American hog is the most economical of animals. Of what a horse eats 52 per cent. goes to waste. Forty-four per cent. of the food consumed by cattle is similarly lost, and 32 per cent. of all that sheep take into their stomachs. Only 12 per cent. of what a pig eats is wasted. Fifty-two per



Excellent Hog Cot.

cent. of the food eaten by a hog goes to make growth. A sheep utilizes only 25 per cent. of its sustenance for growing, which means, of course, the production of meat.

Feeding Counts.
These figures are obtained from recent experiments made by government experts, who find, as a result of their study, that the pig has what they call an "economic superiority" even over poultry. That is to say, it produces more meat in proportion to

its weight, and the animal weighs more in proportion to the amount of food it consumes.

Eighty-four per cent. of the carcass of a hog is utilized as meat; of the beef animal, 75 per cent. is edible, and of the sheep only 54 per cent. Thus it appears that a greater percentage of pig is available for food than of any other domesticated creature.

Dairy Cleanliness.

Absolute cleanliness is the first requisite in making good butter; sanitary surroundings come next, and right temperature, with attention to details in the care of cream, third. We make 20 to 25 pounds each week, wrap it in parchment paper and sell direct to the consumer. In order to keep a uniform color we use one to four drops of vegetable coloring to the pound, the amount depending upon the time of year.

Salt Cows Often.

A subscriber wants to know how often cows should be given salt, and if feeding it too frequently has detrimental effect upon the butter. Cows should be salted at least once a week. The best plan is to have salt under cover where the cows can go to it at will. Rock salt, of course, is best for this purpose.

Feeding Counts.
It is the full feeding on good, sound food that makes the paying difference between the plump, well-feathered chickens that command the best prices and the lean, thin-feathering specimens that are too often a drug on the market.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 4

JESUS AND THE CHILDREN.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 9:30-41; 10:15-16. **GOLDEN TEXT**—"Gird yourselves with humility, to serve one another; for God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble."—1 Pet. 5:5.

We now return to the New Testament, and during this year finish those studies on the life of Christ which were followed during the year 1912. Almost as though it were an answer to the question, "who are for him, and who are against him?" that was asked in the last lesson for that year, we have presented for our study today, the relations of Jesus with children. In his teachings about children, as about so many other things, Jesus stands unique among all religious teachers.

The events of this lesson occurred during the summer of A. D. 29, during the time of his Perceau ministry, which extended from his final departure from Galilee until his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

Lust for Power.

I. **A Wayside Dispute**, vv. 30-37.—As though by way of contrast, the lesson committee has given us this side-light as to the effect, up to this time, upon the hearts of the disciples of those great truths Jesus had been teaching them, about the method whereby he was to establish his kingdom. The disciples lusted for power, a wrangling which had not yet ceased. Jesus waited until they had arrived at Capernaum, and their heat had cooled somewhat before taking any notice of the dispute. In response to his questioning they held their peace, for, after reflection, they were ashamed of what had taken place, v. 34. Jesus then presented to them a concrete example of what is to be required of all of those who shall seek to enter into this new kingdom. That was a more pertinent question than the one they had just been discussing. (Luke 18:15-17) tells us that these disciples desired to send the children away, hence the words, "Suffer them to come." Ever after, when this mean, low, ambition to be the greatest came up, there must have arisen before them, in memory, his picture. His appeal to children meets a well nigh universal response in the hearts of men. The fact that the child was so near at hand is suggestive of the attractiveness of Jesus. The disciples were seemingly afraid of him (v. 32), not so, however, the child. For us to receive one who perfectly trusts him is to receive Jesus himself, and to receive Jesus is to receive the Father, for he came as the representative of the Father, the full revelation of God, Col. 2:9. To enter the kingdom is of course preliminary to any question of precedence in that kingdom. Jesus taught these disciples that as a little child is teachable (Matt. 18:3), so must all be who are to follow him.

Thus Jesus contrasts the spirit of humility with that of pride which they had just shown. The lower we put ourselves the higher God will exalt us, Phil. 2:6-11. Jesus rebuked his disciples and taught them that rather than seek the place of authority and leadership, they ought to take the place of a child, that they may be taught and be ruled.

II. **Authority Denied**, vv. 38-41. The spirit manifested by these disciples (v. 38) is far from having been removed from the earth after all of these years. The ability to cast out devils in the name of Jesus was evidence enough in his mind that such persons were for, and not against, him, vv. 39, 40. It is not, however, the ability to cast out the devils, but rather the fact that a service had been performed "in his name," which bulked large in his mind. Such is the service that has its reward, v. 41 and Matt. 12:30.

Set Good Example.

III. **Angels in Disguise**, 10:13-16. This attitude of Jesus towards those children about him (9:36) led others to bring their children to him, and among these were the babies, Luke 18:15. Try and picture the scene as Jesus extended his hands in blessed benediction. What effect this blessing may have had upon a baby's heart we are not told, but we can imagine that a sense of responsibility for Christian nurture must have remained with these parents, Eph. 6:4. Those in charge of these children have set us a good example in bringing them thus early to Jesus. To allow children to reach the "years of understanding" before teaching them the way of life, as is unreasonable as is neglect teaching children the habits of physical cleanliness, until they are old enough to understand sanitation, hygiene, or the laws of medical science.

As we look back over these incidents we are impressed by the fact that those who engage in such a silly, nay, even wicked a discussion as to the matter of pre-eminence—whether it be that they had a spiritual or temporal idea of that kingdom—stood dumb before him when called upon to justify themselves. Those who fail would send the children away are rebuked, and it is revealed to them that these stood nearer to the Christ than did the disciples themselves. Even those not socially nor personally attractive may be received "in my name," i. e., for his sake.

FORMER GOVERNOR R. B. GLENN'S REASON FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE



GOVERNOR GLENN.

SENSIBLE WAY OF DRINKING IS ABSTINENCE

By DR. HARVEY W. WILEY.

THE only sensible way of drinking intoxicating liquors is by the rule of total abstinence. We should not forget that alcohol is a habit-forming drug, and the strongest men both in mentality and in will power may gradually become victims of a habit deadly to their career, humiliating to their friends and fatal to their usefulness. While I have not been an advocate of prohibition, I am an advocate of total abstinence. No one needs a law to permit him to refrain from drinking.

I think the saloons are the curse of this country, both in their effect on manhood and their dreadful effect on politics and legislation. It was the adulterated whisky interests which kept back the passage of the food and drug act for many years.



DR. WILEY.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEEA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 155

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.

BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

G. W. Johnston and family were happily surprised on Christmas day, by the arrival of an only brother, W. H. Johnston, from Roscoe, South Dakota.

Miss Lela Baker of Lexington is making an extended visit with her brother, J. L. Baker and family.

The Misses Margaret and Sarah Baker and brother, Willie, were visiting last week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Isaacs of Valley View, Ky.

Mrs. Walter Ellis of Dallas, Tex., has been spending the Christmas holidays with relatives in town.

The Misses Lowens entertained on Christmas day Miss Gertrude Todd and brother Claude of Kingston and Mr. Oscar Harrison of Whites Station.

Miss Dovie Mullins of Holder, Ill., is visiting her parents and many friends near Berea for a few weeks.

Mrs. C. I. Ogg, who was taken to the College Hospital two weeks ago with a severe cold, is very low.

Mr. Ben H. Gabbard, representative of the Vick Chemical Co., of Greenboro, N. C., has been spending his vacation with his parents near Berea and at Boone Tavern.

Mr. C. H. Porter and daughter, Mary, of Cincinnati, O., are visiting for several days with Mrs. Porter, who is here with her children who are in school.

Mrs. C. C. Rhodus of Pineville was in Berea Sunday and Monday of this week to see her son who is in the hospital with typhoid fever.

Mr. Jas P. Faulkner who now has charge of the Health Exhibit car of the State spent the latter part of last week with his little daughter, Maureen, and his many friends in Berea.

Mr. Elijah Holliday of Hazard, U. S. Deputy marshall, visited in Berea for a few days with his brother, Judge Holliday, during the Christmas holidays.

Dr. George Porter met Mrs. Porter and children in Cincinnati, Monday. Mrs. Porter has been visiting with her parents in Iowa for several weeks.

Miss Lou Phillips of Wildie visited with friends in Berea for a few days during the holidays.

Mr. Joe Johnson, a prosperous farmer near Berea, moved into the Dr. Cornelius property on Center St., Wednesday of this week.

For sale a good davenport, if interested call at the home of F. G. Maupin, Center St.

(ad) Lillian Maupin.

The Racket Store

SEE CLARKSTON FOR
Hardware and Groceries
MAIN STREET, Near Bank

COLLEGE ITEMS

Mr. A. A. Stedham of Ovenfork, Letcher County, a former Berea student, has been fitting himself for a business position for the expanding work of his county, and sends cordial greetings to old friends in Berea.

The Citizen is in receipt of a letter from Mr. A. M. Clark, formerly a Berea student, who is now cashier of The Peoples Bank at Harlan, Ky., in which he says that he could not get along without The Citizen, as it keeps him in touch with many of the best things in life.

Mrs. K. U. Putnam, long a Berea worker, will be a visitor at the President's house next week.

Mr. Robert Flynn is in town, bringing a sister from Wagersville, Estill County, to enter the Normal Department.

The Commercial Department is rejoicing in splendid new quarters in the Industrial Building.

The Secretary's office is moved from the Library to No. 12 Lincoln Hall, where it is more conveniently associated with the Registrar's office.

The Vocational chapel for the winter term will be in the Industrial Building in the space formerly occupied by the laundry.

G. W. Hook, Springdale, Ky.; Prof. S. C. Mason, now in Egypt in the interest of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture; Mr. Luther Brown, McVeigh, Ky.; Mr. S. W. Grathwehl, Prohibition speaker for Oregon, 414 Walker Building, Portland, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Barton, New York City.

Gifts Appreciated.

The Kansas City Convention Committee of Berea desires to express its warmest appreciation to the many friends who have by their kindly donations made it possible for Berea's full delegation of twelve to attend the International Quadrennial Student Volunteer Convention at Kansas City.

Among those who helped in the enterprise are: Berea College, \$35; J. R. Rogers, Brooklyn, \$37; Rev. W. E. Barton, \$10; Jules Falk, \$5; Bruce Barton, \$3; Alfred Meese, \$5; E. R. Embree, Yale University \$2.25.

In the town of Berea: J. W. Herndon, \$2; J. R. Richardson, \$2; D. N. Welch, \$2; John Welch, \$2; Chas. Burdette, \$2; Joe W. Stephens, \$2; Dr. Best, \$2; R. H. Chrisman, \$2; Edgar Moore, \$2; Dr. Roberts, \$2; Tom Adams, \$2; Pres. Frost, \$2; John Dean, \$1; Mayor Gay, \$1; Dr. Davis, \$1.

Judge Holliday, Mr. Hardin Long

Watch this Space for

BARGAINS

J. B. RICHARDSON

BEREA, KY.

MAIN ST.

with all who knew her. We join with The Citizen in wishing the young couple many happy years to come.

Mr.

Burt

Johnson

and

Jno.

Evans

returned

Saturday

to spend

the

holidays

with

home

folks

of

Richmond

parents

and

Mrs.

Jim

Powell

of

this

place.

Mr.

Jesse

Simpson

who

has

been

in

Illinois

for

some

time

is

visiting

in

this

place.

Mrs.

John

Fortune

and

children

left

last

week

for

Illinois

where

they

will

make

their

home

for

a

while.

Mr.

Neal

Moberly

of

Ohio

are

visiting

home

folks

at

Panola

Mr.

Marshall

Alford

attended

the

Christmas

tree

at

Dreyfus

Dec.

24th.

The

Misses

Fannie

Crow

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Nan

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Owens

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Panola

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WHAT "VOTES FOR WOMEN" MEANS

(Continued from Page One.)

resent the fact that women are excluded from the law, generally speaking, the ministry, the higher ranks of business and of the Civil Service and so forth, and practically from hospital appointments; also that women are paid low wages for work similar to that of men.

They complain too that the home demands of women too great an expenditure of energy, too much time, too much labor; that the concentration of her mind upon the continual purchasing and cooking of food, on cleaning, on the care of the child, is unnecessarily developed; **they doubt if the home can be maintained as it is if woman is to develop as a free personality.**

With marriage, lastly, they are perhaps most concerned. Though they are not in the main prepared to advocate free union, **they are emphatically arrayed against modern marriage, which they look upon as slave union.** The somewhat ridiculous modifications of the marriage service introduced by a few couples in America and by one in England, in which the word 'obey' was deleted from the bride's pledge, can be taken as indicative of the Feminist attitude. Their grievances against the home, against the treatment of women in the trades are closely connected with the marriage question, for they believe that the desire of man to have a housekeeper, of woman to have a protector, deeply influence the complexion of unions which they would base exclusively upon love, and it follows that they do not accept as effective marriage any union where the attitudes of love do not exist. For them who favor absolute equality, partnership, sharing of responsibilities and privileges, modern marriage represents a condition of sex-slavery into which woman is frequently compelled to enter because she needs to live, and in which she must often remain, however abominable the conditions under which the union is maintained, because man, master of the purse, is master of the woman.

Generally, then, the Feminists are in opposition to most of the world institutions.

Convention, which is nothing but petrified habit, has lain upon woman perhaps more heavily than any law, for the law can be eluded with comparative ease, and she who eludes it may very well become a heroine, merely because we are mostly anarchists and dislike the law. Every man is in himself a minority, and is opposed to the law because the law is the expression of the will of the majority, that is to say, the will of the vulgar, of the norm. But convention is far more subtle: it is the result of the common agreement of wills. Therefore, as it is a product of unanimity, the penalties which follow on the infractions of its behests are terrible; she who infringes it becomes, not a heroine, but an outcast. The law is, then, nothing by the side of etiquette.

Hence Feminist propaganda. While the Suffragists wish to alter the law,

the Feminists wish to alter also the conventions. It may not be too much to say that they would almost be content with existing laws if they could change the point of view of man, make him take for granted that women may smoke, or fight; cease to be surprised because Madame Dieulafoy chooses to wear trousers.

The first Feminist intention is economic,—proceeds on two lines:

1. They intend to open every occupation to women.
2. They intend to level the wages of women and men.

As regards the first point, they are not as a rule unreasonable; if they demand that women should practice the law as they do in France, preach the Gospel as they do in the United States of America, bear arms, as in Dahomey, it is not because they attach any great value to these occupations, but because they consider that **any limitation put upon woman's activities is intrinsically degrading.**

The economic change will be brought about by revolutionary methods, by sex strikes and sex wars. The gaining of the vote is, in the Feminists' view, nothing but an affair of outposts. Conscious propagandists do not intend to allow the female vote to be split as it might recently have been between Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Taft. **They intend to use the vote to make women vote as women, and not as citizens;** that is to say, they propose to sell the female vote en bloc to the party that bids highest for it in the economic field. To the party that will, as a preliminary, pledge itself to level male and female wages in government employ, will be given the Feminist vote; and if no party will bid, then it is the Feminist intention to run special candidates for all offices, to split the male parties, and to involve them in consecutive disasters such as the one which befell the Republican party in the last presidential election in the United States.

Side by side with this purely political action, Feminists intend to use industrial strikes in exactly the same manner as do the Syndicalist railway men, miners and postmen of Europe; well aware that they have captured a number of trades, such as millinery, domestic service, restaurant attendance, and so forth, and large portions of other trades, such as cotton-spinning in Lancashire, they propose to use as a basis the vote and the political education that follows thereon, to induce women to group themselves in woman's trade-unions, by means of which they will hold up trades, and when they are strong enough, hold up society itself.

Conscious of the temporary inferiority of woman, an inferiority traceable to centuries of neglect and belittling patronage, the Feminists propose to increase woman's power by making her filter for power. They are well aware that the enormous majority of women receive but an inferior education than in the South of England, they are not encouraged to read the newspapers (which I believe to be a more powerful instrument of intel-

lectual development than the average serious book), and that any attempt on their part to acquire more information, to attend lectures, to join debating clubs, tends to lower their 'charm value' in the eyes of men. That point of view they are determined to alter in the male. They propose to kill the prejudice by the homeopathic method: that is to say, to educate woman more because man thinks she is already too educated. Briefly, to kill poison by more poison. For this purpose they intend to throw open education of all grades to women as well as to men to remove such differences as exist in England, where a woman cannot obtain an Oxford or Cambridge degree. They propose to raise the school age of both sexes, and to not less than sixteen. The object of this, so far as women are concerned, is to prevent the exploitation of little girls of fourteen, notably as domestic servants.

Some Feminists favor coeducation, on the plan that it enables the sexes to understand each other, and these build principally on the success of American schools. A more violent section, however, desires to place the education of girls entirely in the hands of women, partly because they wish to enhance the sex war, and partly because they consider that continual intercourse between the sexes tends to deprive ultimate love of its mystery and its charm. But both sections fully agree that the broadest possible education must be given to every woman, so as to fit her for contest with every man.

So much, then, for the mental revolution and its eventual effects on the position of women in the arts, the trades, and the schools. In the industrial section, especially, we have already had an indication of the main line of the Feminist attitude, a claim to a right to choose. This right is indeed the only one for which the Feminists are struggling, and they struggle for those obscure reasons which lie at the root of our wish to live and to perpetuate the race. **It is no wonder, then, that the Feminists should have designs upon the most fundamental of human institutions, marriage and motherhood.**

In the main, Feminists are opposed to indissoluble Christian marriage.

But alterations in the law are minor points by the side of the emotional revolution that is to be engineered. Roughly speaking, we have to-day reasonable men and instinctive women. Such notably was Ibsen's view: 'Woman cannot escape her primitive emotions.' But he thought she should control these inevitables so far as possible: 'As soon as woman no longer dominates her passions she fails to achieve her objects.'

The distinction between reason and instinct, however, is not so wide as it seems; for reason is merely the conscious use of observation, while instinct is the unconscious use of the same faculty; but as the trend of Feminism is to make woman self-conscious and sex-conscious, the Feminists can be said broadly to be warring against instinct, and on the side of reason. They look upon instinct as indicative of a low mentality.

This does not mean that Feminism is entirely a creed of reason; indeed a number of militant Feminists who collected round the English paper, The Freewoman, have as an article of their faith that one of the chief natural needs of woman and society is not less passion but more. If they wish to raise women's wages, to give them security, education, opportunity, it is because they want to place them beyond material temptations, to make them independent of a protector, so that nothing may stand in the way of the passionate development of their faculties. To this effect, of course, they propose to introduce profound changes in the conception of marriage itself.

Without committing themselves to free union, the Feminists wish to loosen the marriage tie, and they might not be averse to making marriage less easy, to raising, for instance, the marriage age for both sexes; but as they are well aware that, in the present state of human passions, impediments to marriage would lead merely to an increase of irregular alliances, they lay no stress upon that point. Moreover, as they are not prepared to admit that any moral damage ensues when woman contracts more than one alliance in the course of her life,—which view is accepted very largely in the United States, and in all countries with regard to widows,—they incline rather to repair the effect of bad marriages, than to prevent their occurrence.

Plainly speaking, the Feminists desire simpler divorce.

What exact form the new divorce laws would take, I cannot at present say, for Feminism is as evolutionary as it is revolutionary, and Feminists are prepared to accept transi-

tory measures of reform. Thus, in the existing circumstances, they would accept a partial extension of divorce facilities, subject to an adequate provision for all children. In the ultimate condition, to which I refer later on, this might not be necessary, but as a temporary expedient Feminists desire to protect woman while she is developing from the chattel condition to the free woman condition. Until she is fit for her new liberty, it is necessary that she should be enabled to use this liberty without paying too heavy a price therefor. Indeed this clash between the transitory and the ultimate is one of the difficulties of Feminism. The rebels must accept situations such as the financial responsibility of man, while they struggle to make woman financially independent of man, and it is for this reason that different proposals appear in the works of Ellen Key, Rosa Mayreder, Charlotte Gilman, Olive Schreiner, and others, but these divergences need not trouble us, for Feminism is an inspiration rather than a gospel, and if it lays down a programme, it is a temporary programme.

Personally, I am inclined to believe that the ultimate aim of Feminism with regard to marriage is the practical suppression of marriage and the institution of free alliance.

One feature manifests itself, and that is a change of attitude in woman with regard to the child. Indications in modern novels and modern conversation are not wanting to show that a type of woman is arising who believes in a new kind of matriarchate, that is to say, in a state of society where man will not figure in the life of woman except as the father of her child. Two cases have come to my knowledge where English women have been prepared to contract alliances with men with whom they did not intend to pass their lives,—this because they desired a child. They consider that the child is the expression of the feminine personality, while after the child's birth, the husband becomes a mere excrescence. They believe that the 'Wife' should die in childbirth, and the 'Mother' rise from her ashes. There is nothing utopian about this point of view, if we agree that Feminists can so rear-range society as to provide every woman with an independent living; and I do not say that this is the prevalent view. It is merely one view, and I do not believe it will be carried to the extreme, for the association of human beings in couples appears to respond to some deep need; still, it should be taken into account as an indication of sex revolt.

That part of the programme belongs to the ultimates. Among the transitory ideas, that is, the ideas which are to fit Feminism into the modern State, are the endowment of motherhood and the lien on wages. The Feminists do not commit themselves to a view on the broad social question whether it is desirable to encourage or discourage births. Taking births as they happen, they lay down that a woman being incapacitated from work for a period of weeks or months while she is giving birth to a child, her liberty can be secured only if the fact of the birth gives her a call upon the State. Failing this, she must have a male protector in whose favor she must abdicate her rights because he is her protector. As man is not handicapped in his work by becoming a father, they propose to remove the disability that lies upon woman by supplying her with the means of livelihood for a period surrounding the birth, of not less than six weeks, which some place at three months.

Among the ultimates is a logical consequence of the right of woman to be represented by women. So long as Parliamentary Government endures, or any form of authority endures, the Feminists will demand a share in this authority. It has been the custom during the Suffrage campaign to pretend that women demand merely the vote. The object of this is to avoid frightening the men, and it may well be that a number of Suffragists honestly believe that they are asking for no more than the vote, while a few, who confess that they want more, add that it is not advisable to say so; they are afraid to 'let the cat out of the bag,' but they will not rest until all Parliaments, all Cabinets, all Boards are open to women, until the Presidential chair is as accessible to them as is the English throne. Already in Norway women have entered the National Assembly: they propose to do so everywhere. They will not hesitate to claim women's votes for women candidates until they have secured the representation which they think is their right, that is, one half.

These are the bases, roughly outlined, on which can be established a lasting peace.

F FARMS FOR SALE**MORRIS & JONES****Real Estate Agents,****Farms in Oldham County.**

1. 113 acres well improved land, Good orchard, plenty of water, on public road. Price \$45 per acre.

2. 49 acres of land, dwelling and all outbuildings good, good fencing, on good pike, near L. & N. and Interurban. Price \$3,000.

3. 180 acres of land, 2 story, room dwelling and all outbuildings, plenty of fruit, new tobacco land, some timber, land mostly level, near Interurban and L. & N. Price \$5,000.

4. 620 acres of well improved land in the heart of the orchard grass belt, an ideal farm, a money maker for the owner. Price \$80 per acre.

5. 160 acres of land in good state of cultivation, mostly level, fencing good, 14 miles of Louisville, near Interurban. Price \$65 per acre.

6. 132 acres of land with all improvements, good orchard and plenty of water. Price \$50 per acre.

7. 132 acres of land, with 2-story dwelling, 8 rooms, 70 acres of bottom land, on Floyd's Fork. Price \$65 per acre.

8. 159 acres of land, on the Interurban and L. & N., good building lots, 9 room dwelling and all outbuildings, beautiful view from cars. Price \$125 per acre.

9. 200 acres of land, in good state of cultivation, 2-story frame dwelling and all outbuildings, 4 room tenant house, 27 acres of bottom land, good tobacco barn and tobacco land. Price \$45 per acre.

10. 108 acres of land, in high state of cultivation, well improved, good 2-story, 8-room dwelling, all outbuildings; 2 good barns, good orchards, beautiful shade trees in the yard, on good pike, right at the station. Price \$125 per acre.

11. 205 acres of land, well located and well improved, 2 orchards, new tobacco barn, on good pike, tenant house. Price \$70 per acre.

12. 75 acres, on good pike, 2-story, 8-room house and all outbuildings, mostly in grass, large forest trees in avenue, well located, a beautiful home. Price \$100 per acre.

13. 163 acres, just out of the city limits of Eminence, all buildings good and a beautiful home, most all in grass, land is level and very fertile. Price \$115 per acre.

14. 58 acres near Eminence, all buildings new, 2-story dwelling, water works in house; a modern home in every particular. Price \$7,000.

15. 142 acres of land, on good pike, near shipping points and land in high state of cultivation, fine tobacco land, new barn, fencing good. Price \$70 per acre.

The above are only just a few of the many farms we have on our list and we will be glad to show a buyer any of our farms. Let us know your wants, we are always glad to serve you.

Write, telephone or come to see us. Both phones.

Eminence, Kentucky

well improved and well located buildings and fencing in good repair, 3 big tobacco barns, all of it good tobacco land. Price \$125 per acre.

16. 80 acres of fine land, good for tobacco, big tobacco barns, fencing all good, nice young orchard, plenty of water. Price \$115 per acre.

Farms in Henry County.

17. 70 acres of land, well adapted to tobacco, dwelling and all outbuildings, store room 20x40, blacksmith-shop, good stand for business and shop. Price \$3,500.

18. 80 acres of well improved land on good road and on L. & N. railroad, dwelling 7 rooms and all outbuildings, 2 good barns, good orchard, good fence. Price \$100 per acre.

19. 121 acres of well improved land, good dwelling and tenant house, feed barn and tobacco barn, land mostly in grass — clover, timothy, blue grass and alfalfa, 2 good orchards. Price \$4,250.

20. 108 acres of land, in high state of cultivation, well improved, good 2-story, 8-room dwelling, all outbuildings; 2 good barns, good orchards, beautiful shade trees in the yard, on good pike, right at the station. Price \$125 per acre.

21. 205 acres of land, well located and well improved, 2 orchards, new tobacco barn, on good pike, tenant house. Price \$70 per acre.

22. 75 acres, on good pike, 2-story, 8-room house and all outbuildings, mostly in grass, large forest trees in avenue, well located, a beautiful home. Price \$100 per acre.

23. 163 acres, just out of the city limits of Eminence, all buildings good and a beautiful home, most all in grass, land is level and very fertile. Price \$115 per acre.

Farms in Shelby County.

21. 115 acres of land, well improved and in good state of cultivation, orchard, stock barn and tobacco barn, fine tobacco land, well located. Price \$115 per acre.

22. 102 acres of well improved land, near shipping point, stock and tobacco barns, plenty of water, good orchard, fencing good. Price \$80 per acre.

23. 278 acres of fine land, 200 acres of first class tobacco land, dwelling and all outbuilding in good repair, 3 tobacco barns, good orchard of well selected fruit. Price \$125 per acre.

24. 50 acres of well-located land and well improved, near shipping point, mostly in grass, plenty of water. Price \$6,000.

25. 218 acres of first-class land,

SOCIAL PURITY EXHIBIT.

The friends of Social Purity and the rights of children before they are born have prepared a great pictorial exhibit which has been shown in Lexington and other cities.

By good fortune and at some expense the College has brought this exhibit to Berea where it will be shown to all parents and citizens at 10 a.m. on Saturday and Monday, in the Industrial Building.

Every father and mother should see this exhibition. It is something new, interesting, scientific, and of highest importance. In half an hour you learn more of things you need to know than you have learned in your life thus far. Remember the dates.

HAVING A GOOD TIME

(By William Shaw)

General Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Can a Christian have a good time? Is all the brightness and jollity and fun in the world only for those who shut God out of their lives?

Do the sad and the serious alone please the good God who made the mountains and the hills break forth into singing, and the trees of the field to clap their hands?

Are the sombre and neutral tints the only ones that are attractive to Him who mixed the colors for the gorgeous sunset, and crushed the rainbow and scattered it over the autumn hillsides?

Does the minor strain alone make glad the heart of Him who stored the melody in the heart of the lark, and made the morning stars to sing together, and the sons of God to shout for joy?

No, no, it cannot be. And yet I am receiving letters constantly that imply that, while goodness is desirable, it is not attractive and enjoyable.

MAKE MONEY SELLING OUR NEW BOOK—"THE PATH TO POWER."

(By Rev. Chas. Spurgeon Knight)

It contains 224 pages and 4

Cy Whittaker's Place

By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

Copyright, 1908, by D. Appleton & Co.

SYNOPSIS.

Conseaman Heman Atkins wants to buy Cy Whittaker's place. Cy unexpectedly returns to his boyhood home.

Every one in Bayport venerates and fears Atkins except Cy. Atkins opposed the selection of Miss Phoebe Dawes as teacher.

Cy champions Phoebe Dawes against Atkins, and she is elected teacher. Cy engages Mrs. Beasley as housekeeper.

Cy discharges Mrs. Beasley. Emily Richards Thomas, aged eight, arrives at Cy's place.

She is an orphan and has come to live with him, although he did not invite her to do so.

Cy is furious, but he grows fond of her and keeps her. He nicknames her "Bos'n," and she learns to love him.

Miss Phoebe Dawes and Captain Cy save Emily from an ugly cow. The captain admires the teacher.

Captain Cy, to help Phoebe, decides to run as a candidate for membership on the school committee.

Emily saw her "Uncle Cyrus" coming and rushed into his arms. He picked her up and, holding her with a grip which testified to the nerve strain he had been under, stepped forward to meet the stranger, whose coming had been so opportune.

And she was a stranger. The captain knew most of Bayport's inhabitants by this time or thought he did, but he did not know her. She was a small woman, quietly dressed, and her hair, under a neat black and white hat, was brown. The hat was now a trifle to one side, and the hair was the least bit disarranged—an effect not at all unbecoming. She was tucking in the stray wisps as the captain, with Bos'n in his arms, came up.

"Well, ma'am," puffed Captain Cy, "well, ma'am, I must say that was the slickest, pluckiest thing ever I saw anywhere. I don't know what would—I declare I don't know how to thank you."

The lady looked at him a moment before replying. Then she began to laugh, a jolly laugh that was pleasant to hear.

"Don't try, please," she said chokingly. "It wasn't anything. Oh, mercy me! I'm all out of breath. You see, I had been warned about that cow when I started to walk this afternoon. So when I saw her chasing your poor little girl here I knew right away what was the matter. It must have been foolish enough to look at I'm used to dogs and cats, but I haven't had many pet cows. I told her to 'go home' and to 'seat' and all sorts of things. Wonder I didn't tell her to lie down! And the way I shook that ridiculous book at her was—"

She laughed again, and the captain and Bos'n joined in the laugh, in spite of the fright they both had experienced.

"That book was dry enough to frighten almost anything," continued the lady. "It was one I took from the table before I left the place where I'm staying, and a duller collection of sermons I never saw. Oh, dear—there! Is my hat any more respectable now?"

"Yes'm. It's about on an even keel, I should say. But I tell you, ma'am, you done simply great—and—"

"Seems to me the people who own that cow must be a poor set to let her make such a nuisance of herself. Did your daughter run away from you?"

"Well, you see, ma'am, she ain't really my daughter. Bos'n here—that's my nickname for her, ma'am—she and I were out walkin'. I set down in the pines, and I guess I must have dozed off. Anyhow, when I woke up she was gone, and the first thing I knew of this scrap was hearin' her hall."

The little woman's manner changed. Her gray eyes flashed indignantly.

"You dozed off," she repeated, "with a little girl in your charge and in the very next lot to that cow? Didn't you know the creature chased women and girls?"

"Why, yes; I'd heard of it, but—"

"It wasn't Uncle Cyrus' fault," put in Bos'n eagerly. "It was mine. I went away by myself."

Beyond shifting her gaze to the child the lady paid no attention to this remark.

"What do you think her mother'll say when she sees this dress?" she asked.

It was Emily's best gown, the finest of the new "rig-out" prepared by Miss Taylor. The girl and Captain Cy gazed ruefully at the rents and pitch stains made by the vines and pine trees.

"Well, you see," replied the abashed captain, "the fact is, she ain't got any mother."

"Oh! I beg your pardon and hers, too, poor dear. Well, if I were you I shouldn't go to sleep next time I took her walking. Good afternoon."

She turned and calmly walked down the path. At the bend she spoke again.

"I should be gentle with her if I were you," she said. "Her nerves are pretty well upset. Besides, if you'll excuse my saying so, I don't think she is the one that needs scolding."

They thought she had gone, but she turned once more to add a final suggestion.

"I think that dress could be fixed," she said. "If you took it to some one who knew about such things."

She disappeared amid the grave yard shrubbery. Captain Cy and Bos'n slowly followed her. From the pasture the red and white cow sent after them a broken spirited "moo!"

Bos'n was highly indignant. During the homeward walk she sputtered like a damp firecracker.

"The idea of her talking so to you, Uncle Cyrus!" she exclaimed. "It wasn't your fault at all."

The captain smiled one-sidedly.

"I don't know about that, shipmate," he said. "I wouldn't wonder if she was more than half right. But, say, she was all business and no frills, wasn't she? Ha, ha! How she did spunk up to that heifer! Who in the dicken do you callate she is?"

Such was the captain's introduction to Phoebe Dawes, the new teacher of "downstairs" at the village school, who was to become a prominent factor in Bayport life.

CHAPTER IX.
OWN meeting was called for the 21st of November.

With the summer boarders gone, the cranberry picking finished, state election over, school begun and under way and real winter not yet upon us Bayport in the late fall distinctly needs something to enliven it.

This year there were several questions to be talked over and settled at town meeting. Two selectmen whose terms expired were candidates for reelection. Lem Myrick had resigned from the school committee, not waiting until spring, as he had announced that he should do. Then there was the usual sentiment in favor of better roads and the usual opposition to it; also there was the ever present hope of the government appropriation for harbor improvement.

Mr. Tiddit was one of the selectmen whose terms expired. In his dual capacity as selectman and town clerk Asaph felt himself to be a very important personage. To elect some one else in his place would be, he was

certain, a calamity which would stagger the township.

There had been much discussion concerning the school committee. Who should be chosen to replace Mr. Myrick on the board was the gravest question to come before the meeting. Many names had been proposed at Simmons' and elsewhere, but some of those named had refused to run, and others had not after further consideration seemed the proper persons for the office. In the absence of Mr. Atkins Tad Simpson was our leader so far as the school committee was concerned.

Captain Salters was chairman of selectmen as well as chairman of the committee. He was a hard headed old salt, who had made money in the Australian packet service. He had common sense, independence and considerable influence in the town. Next to Captain Atkins he was perhaps our leading citizen. And, more than all, he was not afraid, when he thought it necessary, to oppose the great Heman.

"Course we will, but"—
"All right. There's two votes. A hundred and odd more'll put me in. Here goes for politics and popularity I may be president yet; you can't tell And, say, this town meetin' won't be dull, whichever way the cat jumps."

This last was a safe prophecy. All dullness disappeared from Bayport the moment it became known that Captain Cyrus Whittaker was "out" for the county seat, returning the same evening and saying nothing to any one about his reasons for going nor what he had done while there.

Bos'n's birthday was the 18th of November. The captain, in spite of the warmth of his struggle for committee honors, determined to have a small celebration on the afternoon and evening of that day.

The supper was a brilliant success. So was the cake, brought in with candles ablaze, by the grinning Georgiana. Toward the end of the meal, when the hilarity at the long table was at its height, an unexpected guest made his appearance. There was a knock at the dining room door, and Georgiana, opening it, was petrified to behold standing upon the step no less a personage than the Hon. Heman Atkins, supposed by most of us to be somewhere in that wide stretch of territory vaguely termed "the south."

"Good evening, all," said the illustrious one, removing his silk hat and stepping into the room. "What a charming scene! I trust I do not intrude."

But Captain Cy rose to the occasion grandly.

"Intrude?" he repeated. "Not a mite of it! Mighty glad to see you, Heman. Here, give us your hat. Pull up to the table. When did you get back? Thought you was in the orange groves forever! I do love a girl."

Joe Dimick laughed aloud. He was an iconoclast, seldom went to church and was entirely lacking in reverence; but he really liked the captain.

"Ho, ho!" he crowed. "Whit, do you realize that you're underminin' this town's constitution? Oh, sartin, I'm with you, if it's only to keep you fly! I do love a girl."

The captain laid down his plane.

"Lonzo Snow!" he repeated. "You don't say! Humph! Well, well!"

"Yes, sir!" exclaimed Bailey. "He's come forward and says it's his duty to do so. He—"

"Humph! His duty, hey? I wonder who pointed it out to him?"

"Well, I don't know. But even Tad Simpson's glad. He says that he knows Heman will be pleased with that kind of a candidate and so he won't have to do any more huntin'."

With Lem Myrick Captain Cy's policy was different. He gently reminded that gentleman of the painting contract, intimating that other favors might be forthcoming and then as a clincher spoke of Tad Simpson's comment when Mr. Myrick voted for Phoebe Dawes.

"Of course," he added, "if you think Tad's got a right to boss all hands and the cook, why, I ain't complainin', only if I was a painter doin' a good, high class trade and a one-hoss barber tried to dictate to me I shouldn't bow down and tell him to kick easy as he could. Seems to me I'd kick first. But I'm no boss; I mustn't influence you."

Lemuel was indignant.

"No barber rups me," he declared.

"You stand up for me when that town hall paintin's to be done, and I'll work hard for you now, Cap'n Whittaker."

Lonzo Snow's an elder and all that, but I can't help it. Anyway, his place

was all fixed up a year ago, and I didn't get the job. A feller has to look after himself these days."

With these division commanders to lead their forces into the enemy's country and with Asaph and Bailey doing what they could to help, Captain Cy's campaign soon became worthy of respectful consideration. For awhile Tad Simpson scoffed at the opposition; then he began to work openly for Mr. Snow. Later he marshaled his trusted officers around the pool table in the back room of the barber shop and confided to them that it was anybody's fight and that he was worried.

"It's past bein' a joke," he said.

"It's mighty serious. We've got to hustle, we have. Heman trusted me in this job, and if I fall down it'll be bad for me and for you fellers too. I wish he was home to run things himself, but he's got business down south there—some property he owns or something—and says he can't leave. But mind how—just get 'em, that's all."

Captain Cy was thoroughly enjoying himself. The struggle suited him to perfection. He did not, however, forget Bos'n. He took the child into his confidence and told her of the daily gain or loss in votes as if she were his own age. She understood a little of all this and tried hard to understand the rest, preaching between times to Georgiana how "the bad men are

"Well, what of it? Heman nor nobody else could buy Lonzo Snow."

"Buy him? Indeed, they couldn't. But there are some things you get without buyin'—the measles, for instance. And the one that's catchin' 'em don't know he's in danger till the speckles break out. Fellers, this committee voted in Phoebe Dawes by just two votes to one, and one of the two was Lem Myrick. Darius was against her. Now, with Tad and his Providence puttin' in Lonzo Snow and Heman Atkins settin' behind the screen workin' his normal school music box so's they can hear the tune—well, Phoebe may stay this term out, but how about the next?"

"Hey? Why, I don't know."

"From what I hear, this Phoebe Dawes, for all her pesky down east stubbornness, is teachin' pretty well, and, anyhow, she's one little woman against Tad Simpson and Heman Atkins and—and Tad's special brand of Providence. She deserves a fair shake, and, by the big dipper, she's goin' to have it! Look here, you two—how would I look on the school committee?"

"You?"

"You?"

"Well, I ain't a Solomon for wisdom, but I callate I'd be as near the top of the barrel as Darius Ellis and only one or two layers under Eben Salters or Lonzo Snow. I'm a candidate, see?"

"But—but, Whit!" gasped the town clerk, "are you popular enough? Could you get elected?"

"I don't know, but I can find out. You and Bailey'll vote for me, won't you?"

"Course we will, but—"

"All right. There's two votes. A hundred and odd more'll put me in. Here goes for politics and popularity I may be president yet; you can't tell And, say, this town meetin' won't be dull, whichever way the cat jumps."

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A Corner for Women**VERSE FOR THIS WEEK.**

All as God wills, who wisely heeds
To give or to withhold;
And knoweth more of all my needs
Than all my prayers have told.

—J. G. Whittier.

RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE.

A friend contributes the following recipes and assures us that she is not a very good cook, they have all turned out beautifully:

Steam Pudding.

1 pt. sour milk; 1-2 cup of brown sugar; 1-2 cup of butter; heaping teaspoon of soda; 1 egg; 1 cup of raisins (other fruit as desired); flour to make rather thick. Steam two hours. Serve with a pudding sauce.

This is a good substitute for the old-fashioned suet pudding.

Water Cake.

1 cup sugar; 1 cup slightly warm water; 3 cups sifted flour; 1-2 cup of butter or lard; 1 egg; 3 teaspoons of baking powder; a pinch of salt; any flavoring desired.

DON'T BE A GOSSIP!

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside Hilda Richmond writes an article urging the development of clubs among farm women but she issues the following warning:

"Only one thing is fatal to the happy social life of any country community, and that is gossip. If the ladies cannot find in the wide field of housekeeping, chicken-raising, preserving, care of children, public schools, music, art, reading public improvements, good government, health, sewing, entertaining, and all other delightful household tasks, enough material to lift the meetings above petty personalities, then the little club, or whatever it is called, is doomed. Whenever gossip is allowed to creep into any organization people will begin to break up into little cliques or circles or groups, and the whole thing fails."

LEARNING FROM BABY.

It's a Poor Rule that Won't Work Both Ways.

(By L. M. Thornton in Farm Journal)

Baby is always learning from me, and so one afternoon I decided that possibly I could learn something from him by applying to my own well-being some of the rules made for him.

When he has a slight cold I always give him plenty of water and very little food—nothing at all difficult to digest. Thus with an extra thickness of flannel over his chest to guard against croup or pneumonia I feel sure that he will recover within a day or two. When similarly afflicted I have always practised, "feed a cold and starve a fever."

When baby is cross and nervous take him into a dark room and lie down with him. Even though he does not sleep the quiet and rest are sufficient to restore his good nature. When I get at odds with the world I try to reorganize everything from the vegetable cellar to the family cat. Result, general discomfort for myself and every one else. Why not a half hour of quiet in a darkened room?

When baby has a slight attack of bowel trouble I put a bandage of heavy warm flannel over his stomach and intestine and leave it on until he has entirely recovered. Sometimes I give a cupful of warm water. For a similar attack of my own I dose with drugs, sedatives, narcotics, painkillers and nostrums of various kinds, finally ending with a visit to the doctor. Why not try the flannel bandages?

When baby falls, bruising his flesh or straining cords and ligaments, I bathe the injured place in water as warm as he can bear. When I fall I rush for the arnica or the chloroform liniment bottle; and yet he usually recovers more quickly than I can hope to.

I keep baby in the fresh air as much as possible. I dress him in loose comfortable clothing. I give him simple food and insist that he have a goodly amount of sleep. In providing for myself I utterly ignore all these things, to my own sorrow and suffering.

Baby is learning from me day by day; why not learn some lessons from him?

The Children's Hour**MOST TOO REAL.**

We was playin' horses jus' the other day,
An' I was the driver, as we 'greed to play;
Johnny he was harnessed as a horse you know,
An' he cut up balky—didn't want to go.

An' he kept a-backin' an' a-prancin' 'round,
Wouldn't let me drive him, but a way I found,
For while he was ravin' I picked up a stick
An' to stop his antics, I give him a kick.

Not a hard one, mind you—jus' a little crack;
My the way he hollered, I thought I'd broke his back;
He was all for quittin', said it wasn't fair,
As if they don't whip horses when they pitch an' rare.

—Lexington Leader.

THE TOWN MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE.

Once upon a time a town mouse went to see a country mouse.

For dinner the country mouse set out the best food that could be got in the country. It was nothing but some dry corn and wheat.

"Why do you live here in the field?" asked the town mouse. "Are you content to live on corn and wheat for the rest of your life? Why, at home I have all kinds of good things. Come with me to town I will show you things to eat that will make your mouth water." "I should be very glad to go with you," said the country mouse. "I have wished for a long time to leave the country."

That evening they set out for the home of the town mouse. It was night when they got to the fine house in which the town mouse lived.

"We will go at once to the pantry, for I know you are hungry," said the town mouse.

In the pantry on the shelf they found a bowl of cream, a pile of bread and other good things.

"You are right," said the country mouse. "It is much better to live here than in the country." They had just begun to eat when a big cat came into the pantry. The two mice jumped to the floor and ran into a hole. The country mouse was very much frightened but the town mouse said "Don't be frightened; it is nothing but the cat, and she cannot get into this hole."

After a while they went to the kitchen. But before they could get to the table, a big dog jumped up from under it.

"Run back to the hole," cried the town mouse.

When they got there, the country mouse said, "You have many fine things in town and I have very poor food in the country; but I can at least eat in peace there. I think I had better go back." So he left the town mouse and ran back to the school yard cleared off.

Four boys ride the plow to weight it down. It is fitted with iron runners. The question of taking turns was a difficult matter to solve and required severe commands of the principal.

WINTER PASTIME FOR BOYS

Velocipede Built on Sled Runners Affords Much Amusement Where Snow and Ice is Available.

Sled runners take the place of the two wheels on this velocipede so that it can travel on snow or ice. A spiked wheel with cranks on its shaft is mounted at one side of the front runner. The novel part of the driv-



ing mechanism is that the spiked wheel slides up and down in the fork so that it can be raised off the ground for coasting downhill.

Decadence.
An action being tried in an English court had to do with a dispute as to the quality and condition of a gas pipe that had been laid in the ground a number of years before.

"It is an old pipe," stated one of the witnesses, "and therefore out of condition."

The judge remarking dry that "people do not necessarily get out of condition by being old," the witness promptly replied, "They do, my lord, if buried in the ground."

In Dark Ways.
Why are fixed stars like wicked old men?
Because they sin till late (scintillate).

Repairing a Cathedral.
About fifty workmen are permanently employed in keeping St. Paul's cathedral in repair.

Young Folks**HARVESTER WAS BOY'S IDEA**

Suggested to Father Plan of Putting Large Scissors, Instead of Sickles, on Reaping Machine.

In 1830 Obed Hussey of Ohio was inventing a reaping machine, the first ever designed in this country. His chief difficulty was the cutting device, which was three large sickles, set in a frame and revolved so as to cut into the grain. It would not work satisfactorily. A young son, watching the experiments, asked his father why he did not use a lot of big scissors, with one handle fastened to one bar and the other handle to a sliding bar, thus opening and closing them. Hussey instantly adopted the idea, substituting for scissors the two saw-toothed blades which are in common use today on harvesters, the cutting action being quite similar to that of scissors.

From the boy's suggestion he perfected in one week a machine on which he had in vain exercised all his ingenuity for the preceding two years. The principle of that cutting device is the principle of all of the great harvesting machines, and its benefit to the farming industry of the entire world has been unsurpassed by any other invention for use on the farm.—George F. Stratton, in St. Nicholas.

MUCH FUN TO SHOVEL SNOW

Janitor of Kansas City Public School Creates Apparatus to Make Small Boy's Pastime Useful.

The yard of the Yaeger school at Nineteenth street and Indiana avenue is large and the walks extend nearly around the block, says the Kansas City Star. When covered with snow, to clean them off is a difficult job.

**A Snowplow Operated by Boy Power.**

So Bernard M. C. Walter, head janitor of the school, and his little helper, Sammy, built a snowplow to do the work. It may be hauled by a horse, but lacking such motive power, Walter hitched 12 youngsters to the contrivance and in half an hour had the sidewalks around the school and the school yard cleared off.

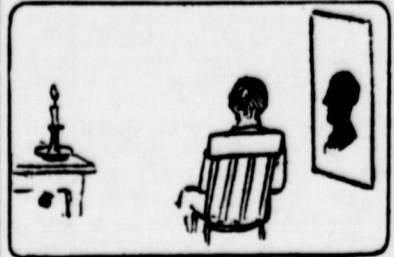
Four boys ride the plow to weight it down. It is fitted with iron runners. The question of taking turns was a difficult matter to solve and required severe commands of the principal.

Profile Finished.**QUITE AMUSING GAME****"Detective's Note Book" Is Not Hard to Arrange.**

Pastime is intended to test one's skill in identification of profiles of villains for whom reward is offered.

Now that the fall and winter is coming on, the boys and girls will be looking for something in the way of indoor games to amuse their guests at their evening parties, and the boy or girl that can get up something new is always in demand.

A very good game which can be arranged without much trouble is called the detective's note book, and is supposed to test the skill in recognizing villains for whom a big reward is offered, if you have nothing to go by but a picture. The apparatus required

**Making the Profile.**

is a smooth board, some sheets of which paper, a sheet and a candle.

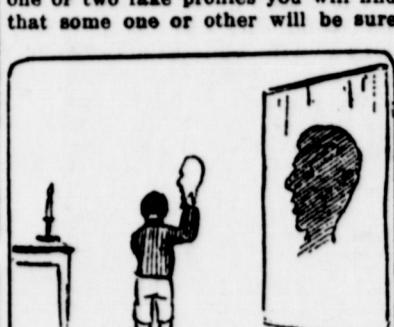
The board is hung upon the wall with a chair in front of it, but not too close. About ten feet away have a lighted candle, the other lights being put out. Ask a boy to sit in the chair, which should have back high enough to hold his head steady, so that the shadow of his profile falls upon a sheet of paper tacked to the board.

Run around the outline of this profile quickly with a soft pencil. Put a number on it, and the boy's name. Ask another boy to take the chair while your assistant cuts out the profile you have just made. In a few minutes you will have half a dozen and you may stick in one or two fake profiles to add to the fun.

Now hang your sheet where the folding doors go, between two rooms if possible, and set your candle on a table in one room, while your guests take their places in the other. Each person should have a slip of paper to write down opposite the number you call out the name of the boy they think the profile belongs to, the numbers you have put on them being not in order of course, but any number you please, such as 46 and 81.

Standing in the back room, about one-third of the way from the candle to the sheet, you can hold up a profile so that it throws a shadow, but the outline will be so big and look so curious that you will be astonished how hard it is for a person to guess it, even if it is that person's own profile.

The winner at this game is the one who gets the greatest number of correct guesses. If you have slipped in one or two fake profiles you will find that some one or other will be sure



they know the boy and will write his name opposite the number you call out.

It is better to confine the profiles to boys, because girls are too easily recognized by the way they do up their hair, and besides girls do not make good villains for detectives to hunt.

Mark Twain's Walk.

Upon a certain occasion Charles Dudley Warner, who was friend and neighbor to Mark Twain, asked him to go walking, and Mark, as usual, refused.

Dudley summoned all his powers of persuasion to no purpose.

"You really ought to do it, you know," he said finally. "It's according to scripture."

"No 'mark-the-perfect-man' chestnuts on me if you please," warned the humorist. "Give me your authority."

"Fifty chapter of Matthew, verse the forty-first," said Mr. Warner, readily. It reads like this: 'And whoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him, Twain.'

Needless to say, Twain went with Dudley for that walk.

Washington's Death.

George Washington died the last hours of the day, the last day of the week, of the last month of the year, of the last year of the eighteenth century.

Bare Truth.

What is that which no one wishes to have, yet no one wishes to lose?

A bald head.

"Soleful."

Why is wit like a Chinese lady's foot?

Because brevity is the soul of it.

SIX DOORS**FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE****1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools**

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keepright on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Doublelick.

Doublelick Dec. 29.—Christmas passed off quietly and most everybody seemed to enjoy themselves. Santa must have been the cause of the second snow this year.—The Misses Pollie McCollum's and Stella Sparks' school closed Dec. 19th, also J. H. Thomas'. All had a very nice time.—Robert Callahan and Charlie Gabbard visited Ruthford and Joseph Callahan from Sunday until Wednesday.—Willie and Gip Stewart of Wilder visited their grandmother Mrs. Sallie Martin thru Christmas.—The Misses Pollie and Maggie McCollum attended the Holiness meeting at Pine Grove Tuesday night.—Mrs. Catherine McCollum visited her daughter Mrs. Allie Callahan from Sunday till Wednesday.—Willie Hellard returned home Monday from Hamilton, O.

Hugh.

Hugh, Dec. 29.—Christmas passed off quietly at this place. — The Misses Bertha and Beulah Fowler visited friends and relatives in Berea Christmas week.—Bob Viars of this place has moved to Narrow Gap.—Mr. and Mrs. Everett Benge of Happy Hollow were the guests Christmas of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kindred.—A. J. Rose is still sick.—Frank Campbell of Mississippi is in our midst.—Bat and George Benge visited relatives at Bobtown and Dreyfus last Saturday and Sunday.—The new house that is being built for Melvin Azbill on Chestnut Knoll is progressing nicely.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith of Crooked Lane made a business trip to Berea last Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Benge visited at the following places Christmas: Hatchers Run; Paradise, Ashopper, and Crooked Lane and reported a Merry Christmas.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Azbill of Duluth are visiting on Hatchers Run.

McKee.

McKee, Dec. 27.—James Reynolds, one of McKee's best citizens, died Friday night of pneumonia after a few days illness. Mr. Reynolds had lived here for about twenty years. He was a man noted for activity in all Christian work. His church has lost one of its best members. His wife and children a good affectionate father and husband. After the funeral service at 10 o'clock Sunday morning the body will be interred in the McKee cemetery. — The young people who are home for the holidays are the Misses Emma Sparks and Fairy Reynolds, Stanley Engle and Miss Grace Engle all from Berea and Hugh Collier from State University.—The Silver Lining Circle of King's Daughters gave their annual banquet in the Chapel Friday evening, the 19th. Plates were laid for thirty. After the feast of good things to eat the guests were entertained by toasts and after dinner stories.—D. G. Collier, wife and two children were at Green Hall Saturday and Sunday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Collier's brother, C. A. Minter.—Miss Emma Jones of Tyner is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. P. Moore.—Sheriff Little and C. P. Moore, County Attorney, are in Cincinnati this week buying furniture and Library for their new office.

Gray Hawk.

Gray Hawk, Dec. 25.—The Christmas tree at Gray Hawk was quite an enjoyable occasion. There were presents for all. Little hearts were made glad by dolls and other nice presents by Mr. and Mrs. DeYoung, and others.—A. D. Privett is planning to put a new roof on his dwelling house soon.—J. B. Bingham is planning to build a new house soon.—There will be a quarterly meeting held at the M. E. church at Gray Hawk, Dec. 27th and 28th by the new Elder, Bro. Ragan. Everybody is invited to attend.—There will be a dedication of the new hospital at Gray Hawk New Year's day by the Rev. DeYoung and others. Everybody is invited to attend from 12:00 to 3:00 p.m.—Our school closes Friday week. We have had a good teacher, Mr. Frank W. Jones.

Clover Bottom.

Clover Bottom, Dec. 22.—J. H. See, one of our oldest citizens, died recently with a cancer. He leaves a wife, several children and many friends to mourn his loss.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Narvels, the 19th inst., a bouncing boy. His name is Wm. Albert.—Miss Martha Dean closed her school at Long Branch the 19th with a fine enter-

tainment, but was disappointed by the failure of Prof. Montgomery of Berea who failed to appear and give us a talk on farming, as was expected.—Several from this place are planning to be at Berea the 31st, ready to enter school.—Squire A. J. Baker of Parrot, Ky., was in this vicinity a few days ago assessing fines against several of the boys for being drunk.

CLAY COUNTY.

Burning Springs.

Burning Springs, Dec. 26.—Our schools closed today with a very interesting Christmas exhibition.—Roy House, our principal, will enter the Collegiate Department of Berea College this winter.—Mrs. John Peters, nee Laura McDaniel, of Hamilton, O., is spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Serada McDaniel.—The many friends of Mr. Geo. McDaniel are glad to welcome him home after an absence of several years in California.—Jesse Maggard is home again after an absence at Hyden, Leslie County, where he has been superintending the building of a business block for his son, Dr. G. G. Maggard.—Mrs. Daniel McDaniel has been quite sick.—Mrs. Dr. Hornsby is recovering from an injury to one of her limbs.—J. G. White, a student of the Normal department of Berea College, is spending the holiday with his mother, Mrs. Katie White.—We all enjoyed a quiet and pleasant Christmas with bountiful dinners and good cheer.—Henzt Maupin returned from his work near Cincinnati with a very serious case of smallpox.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

Posey.

Posey, Dec. 26.—Our beautiful weather has passed and brought us a snow last night.—Elmer, Earl and Leron Wilson returned home this week from Kings Mills where they have been at work, to spend Christmas with home folks. — The Christmas tree given by the graded school at the Buck Creek house Christmas evening wasn't a very great success owing to so much drinking.—Willie Kincaid, who has been in school at Barbourville, came home last Saturday to spend Christmas vacation, but will return soon, also Mr. Lester Rowland who has been in school at Richmond. They both were visitors at the Graded school this week.

Sturgeon.

Sturgeon, Dec. 26.—Grant Fry closed his very successful school year last Tuesday.—Miss Ethel Wilson, who is doing private nursing at Louisville, is spending the holidays with home folks.—Miss Hattie Wilson, who has been in school at Berea this fall, spent Christmas with home folks and returned to Berea Monday. Mr. Hart Tate who has been visiting the home of the former thru Christmas vacation returned to Berea Monday.—Roscoe Brewer leaves Thursday for Cincinnati where he is planning to take a course of telegraphy.—Delbert Cook left Tuesday for Berea after spending vacation with home folks.—Rabbit hunting was the chief sport enjoyed by Blane Wilson, Hart Tate, Roscoe, Norman, Lucian and William H. Brewer for Christmas.—Mrs. R. S. and Blane Wilson found it an easy task to cook the Christmas turkey on their new "Home comfort" ranges that arrived just in time.—The home folks were much pleased to have Clark Wilson home for the holidays. He returns to Madison the 3rd.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

Boone.

Boone, Dec. 29.—A nice baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Thomas on the 24th.—Marion Poynter died at the home of his father Dec. 20th, after a lingering illness. He leaves a father, mother, and several sisters and brothers to mourn his loss. The body was laid to rest at Fairview graveyard. The bereaved have our deepest sympathy.—Juno Thomas, who has been sick for some time, is no better.—Mrs. Wheeler returned to her home at Nina a few days ago after a pleasant visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Lambert.—There will be meeting at the colored church near Berea, Jan. 4th, conducted by the Holiness people. Everybody come out and hear the gospel without price. — Sunday was Children's day at Fairview. — John Gadd of Clear Creek was in this vicinity a few days ago.—John Million of near Cartersville passed thru Boone a few days ago.—Mrs. H. T. Chasteen who has been quite sick, is improv-

ing. Dr. Botkin of Berea is the attending physician.—Public School closed at this place, Dec. 22nd. — Willie McKinney had his foot cut off by a train near Conway a few days ago.—A. D. Levett and wife visited his parents Saturday and Sunday.—Tom Sims of Munice, Ind., is visiting relatives and friends near Boone at present.—Ervin Blair of Harlan County is visiting E. C. Blair.—W. R. Grant and wife are visiting his parents near this place.

Rockford.

Rockford, Dec. 29.—We are having plenty of rain and snow at this writing. — Rev. G. E. Childress of Johnetta preached his farewell sermon at Macedonia, Dec. 28th, after being pastor of that church for two years. His departure was grievous to all present, as he was well liked by all.—Mrs. M. J. Thomas, who has been sick so long is no better.—Mr. O. M. Payne of Disputanta is almost blind caused by having medicine put into his eyes sixteen days ago. Since that time he has suffered untold misery and it is feared he will almost lose his eyesight. Mr. Payne is a good citizen and we are all very sorry that such an accident as this has occurred.—The Stephen Witt farm located near the top of Scaffold Cane hill, has been sold to some one in Berea. This is one of the oldest settlements in this section.—Wesley Bullen's horse ran away Sunday, the 28th. The harness was completely torn up. No

In accomplishing these results Mrs. Stewart has had only local forces to assist her. The public school teachers, the ministers, other professional men and the other patriotic citizens of the county have done the work. The teachers have borne the heaviest portion of the burden and are entitled to the greater share of commendation.

There is nothing unusual about the people who have stood in the firing line. I mean there is no special ability or quality that differentiates them from other people. The teachers were for the most part trained in the common schools of the county and in the Morehead Normal School. A few have attended the State Normal School at Richmond. They are no better equipped for their work than hundreds of other teachers among the mountains.

But there is this distinct quality in the majority of the teachers; they are filled with patriotism; they have seen a vision; they have had a definite and common program and have stood shoulder to shoulder in a common cause. They have worked together, and the ministers and other people of the county have worked with them. They have not shirked a single duty. Many have toiled from 7 o'clock in the morning till late at night doing their part of this great task. They have done this on small salaries and received no additional pay for working overtime. They worked for the work's

turned in toward making the paper better.

We use an expensive paper for our printing, and good type, and in all ways spend lavishly to make The Citizen as good as it can possibly be.

We get no money from any political party, and none from advertisements of liquor or tobacco or dishonest schemes or fake medicines.

We cannot furnish the paper for less than one dollar a year, sixty cents for six months, thirty-five cents for three months. Send in a postal order today, payable to The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

INDIVIDUAL PREMIUMS.

As already explained The Citizen is so costly a paper to edit and publish that we cannot reduce the price. We have, however, secured three good bargains for our readers.

Any person who sends us one dollar for a new subscription or a renewal may by adding twenty-five cents receive a premium worth one dollar. There are three premiums two for women: a jack-knife, a pair of scissors, and a book—the Household Guide.

The Knife is razor steel, white or black rough horn handle.

The Scissors are six inches long, razer steel, strongly hinged, with black japanned handles.

The Household Guide is a well bound book of 478 pages, illustrated. Here are some of the things it contains:

Rules for Good Health.

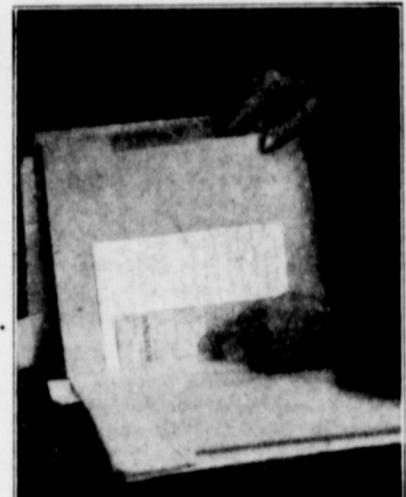
Care of the sick, home remedies, babies and children.

Beauty, Manners and Amusements. Home Management, Complete Cook Book.

The Every Day File is a new premium desired by many of our subscribers. It is a most handy book in which may be filed newspaper clippings, letters, and all important papers that are in danger of being lost or mixed up. The picture shows it.

Your scrap book is your treasure house; in it is needed information and help for each member of the family. There is the new recipe which you saved for the time when company comes; and there are those valuable farm suggestions by Professor Montgomery; and the poems too which may be learned for the school exhibition; then there is the joke which you wanted to tell but couldn't quite remember, my, you are glad you kept that; and those fine methods by Dr. McAllister which will make your school better. There they all are—those things which you would have been sorry to forget—safe in the file.

That is, they are there if the Citizen comes to your home each week and you have a pair of Citizen scissors and this new Every Day File.



WHAT THE CITIZEN DOES FOR ITS READERS

In every community within 100 miles of Berea, you will find a few leading families, and in most cases you will find that these leading families take The Citizen. It makes

a difference.

The family is stirred up in a pleasant manner once a week when The Citizen arrives.

The children want to get at the children's column. They are learning to read and they want to read in the newspaper. The Citizen has a column on purpose for them.

Then perhaps an older boy or girl will read to the whole family what The Citizen has to tell of the news of the world. It rests the father and the mother to think of the things outside their little valley.

And there is the money value. The mother saves money because of the things she gets from The Citizen. The father makes money because of the things he gets from The Citizen.

And there is the education and the religion of it. The nearby Sunday School sometimes runs down, and the preacher comes only once a month; but The Citizen comes every week.

And the young folks are profited by the news, the stories, and the bright things that are especially for them. Do you wish your larger boys and girls to be contented and happy at home, then give them The Citizen.

A family that does not have The Citizen is sure to drop behind.

UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued from Page One.)

have caused the law, providing for total prohibition in the State of California, to be put on the ballot in the 1914 election.

The measure prohibits the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the state except for medicinal and scientific purposes.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—Old corn is quoted as follows: No. 2 white 77@77½c, No. 2 yellow 76½@77c, No. 2 mixed 74½@75c. New corn is quoted as follows: No. 3 white 63½@64½c, No. 4 white 59½@61½c, No. 3 yellow 64@64½c, No. 4 mixed 59@60c, No. 3 mixed 59@60c, mixed ear 59@62c, white ear 59@62c, yellow ear 64@66c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$1.8, standard timothy \$1.7, No. 2 timothy \$1.6, No. 3 timothy \$1.4, No. 1 clover mixed \$1.5, No. 2 clover mixed \$1.3, No. 1 clover \$1.30@14, No. 2 clover \$1.2@12.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 43@53½c, standard 42½c, No. 3 white 41½@42½c, No. 4 white 40@41c, No. 2 mixed 41½@42c, No. 3 mixed 40@41c.

Wheat—No. 2 red 97½@99c, No. 3 red 94½@96½c, No. 4 red \$1@93c.

Poultry—Hens, light 12c, heavy 12½c; roosters 9½c; springers, large 14½c; springers, small 14½c; spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 15c; ducks, under 4 lbs, 14c; turkeys, toms, old, 10 lbs and over, 20c; young turkeys, toms, 10 lbs and over, 19½c; young turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 20c; turkeys, culs sc.

Eggs—Prime flocks 32½@33c, firsts 31½c, ordinary flocks 30c, seconds 25c.

Cattle—Shipper \$6.75@7.85, extra \$8@8.25; butcher steers, extra \$7.50@7.75, good to choice \$6.25@7.40, common to fair \$4.75@6.6, heifers, extra \$7.25@7.50, good to choice \$6.75@7.15, common to fair \$4.75@6.50; cows, extra \$6.10@6.25, good to choice \$5.75@6.6, common to fair \$3.25@5.25, calves \$3@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.75@6.25, extra \$6.35@6.50; fat bulls \$6@6.50.

Calves—Extra \$12, fair to good \$9.50@11.75, common and large \$6@11.50.

Hogs—The market was steady today. Selected heavy \$8.10, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.05@8.10, mixed packers \$7.90@8.10, stags \$4.25@4.65, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50@7.60, extra \$7.65, light shippers \$7.75@7.95, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$6.50@7.70.

WAVES STRIKE LINER.

New York.—The Clyde liner Seminole arrived and passengers told a thrilling tale of a giant comber that left the steamer half wrecked. The vessel narrowly escaped being sunk with all on board. Hugh Wallace, third officer, was on the bridge during a tearing gale from the north. Suddenly out of the boiling northwest came a crag of water. "It hit us amidships and the Seminole lay over," said Wallace.

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